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Mustard Sauce,
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It can be attached to any ordinary Cycle.
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These Cartridges, made of the finest damp proof material, steel lined inside with brass casing 1¼" deep on the outside, are especially made to withstand the effects of damp climates and are second to none for reliability in the field.

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TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	Every	15 minutes
8.00 „	to 10.00 „	„	10 „
10.00 „	to 11.00 „	„	15 „
11.30 „	to 12.45 p.m.	„	15 „
12.45 p.m.	to 1.15 „	„	10 „
1.15 „	to 1.45 „	„	15 „
1.45 „	to 2.15 „	„	10 „
2.15 „	to 5.00 „	„	15 „
5.00 „	to 8.00 „	„	10 „

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m. and 9.00 p.m., 9.30 to 11.00 p.m. Every Half-Hour.
7.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every Quarter-Hour.

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.			
8.00 „	to 10.30 a.m.	Every	15 minutes.
10.30 „	to 11.00 „	„	10 „
11.30 „	to 12.00 noon	„	15 „
12.00 noon	to 1.00 p.m.	„	10 „
1.00 p.m.	to 5.30 „	„	15 „
5.30 „	to 6.00 „	„	10 „
6.00 „	to 6.30 „	„	15 „
6.30 „	to 8.00 „	„	10 „

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Car at 12 Midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compradore Order representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
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KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after WEDNESDAY, 12th DECEMBER, 1917, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 5 Through Express. a.m.	No. 7 Local. a.m.	No. 9 Through Slow. a.m.	No. 11 Local. a.m.	No. 13 Through Express. p.m.	No. 17 Local. p.m.	No. 19 Local. P.m.	No. 21 Local. P.m.
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau) dep.	7.35		8.35		2.20			
SHUM CHUN dep.	9.40		11.16		4.35		6.00	
Sham Chun dep.	10.35	8.05	8.30	11.46	6.20	5.30	6.36	6.03
Sheung Shui dep.	—	8.15	8.57	11.53	—	5.37	6.43	6.11
Fanling dep.	—	8.15	9.41	11.56	—	5.40	6.46	6.15
Taipo Market dep.	—	8.25	9.53	12.08	—	5.48	6.53	6.21
Taipo dep.	—	8.33	9.53	12.11	—	5.53	—	—
Shatin dep.	—	8.44	10.14	12.24	—	6.04	—	—
Kasumai dep.	—	8.52	10.22	12.32	—	6.15	—	—
Kiang Hom dep.	—	9.01	10.32	12.42	—	6.30	—	—
KOWLOON arr.	11.05	9.05	5.35	12.45	7.00	6.33	7.16	6.45

Sats., Suns. and Public Holidays excepted. Sats., Suns. and Public Holidays excepted.

UP TRAINS.

Stations	No. 4 Local. a.m.	*No. 6 Through Express. a.m.	No. 8 Through Slow. a.m.	No. 10 Local. a.m.	No. 14 Local. p.m.	No. 16 Local. p.m.	*No. 18 Through Express. p.m.	No. 20 Local. p.m.	Local. p.m.
Lok Ma Chau Ferry leave H.K.	8.25	7.55	8.15	10.15	1.15	1.35	2.35	5.05	4.25
KOWLOON dep.	8.50	8.05	8.30	10.33	1.30	1.48	2.50	5.18	4.50
Kiang Hom dep.	8.54	—	8.34	10.38	1.34	1.52	—	5.22	4.53
Tsuenwan dep.	9.00	—	8.42	10.49	1.42	1.58	—	5.27	4.58
Shatin dep.	9.11	—	8.56	10.52	1.49	2.09	—	5.39	5.11
Taipo dep.	7.33	—	10.09	11.04	2.01	2.21	—	5.50	5.27
Taipo Market dep.	7.37	—	10.15	11.08	2.06	2.25	—	5.54	5.32
Fanling dep.	7.47	—	10.23	11.17	2.14	2.34	—	6.04	5.36
Sheung Shui dep.	7.49	—	10.25	11.20	2.17	2.37	—	6.13	5.39
Sham Chun arr.	7.48	—	—	11.25	2.23	2.41	—	—	5.44
dep.	—	8.50	11.00	—	—	—	3.25	—	—
SHEKLUNG dep.	—	10.35	2.25	—	—	—	5.33	—	—
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau) arr.	—	11.45	4.50	—	—	—	6.43	—	—

Sats., Suns. and Public Holidays excepted. Sats., Suns. and Public Holidays excepted.

* Will stop at Taipo and Sheung Shui to allow First-Class Passengers to Alight, on Notice being given to the guard.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the carriages mentioned in this table will connect with the trains as shown.

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.			a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Fanling	dep.	8.20	11.25	2.50	Shataukok	dep.	9.00	1.30	5.00
Shataukok	arr.	9.15	12.20	3.50	Fanling	arr.	1.00	2.30	6.00

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GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.

	Dock No. 1	Dock No. 2	Dock No. 3
Length on Keel Blocks	510 feet	350	714 feet.
Width of Entrance on bottom	77 „	53	93 „
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	28 „	24	44 „

PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.
Two Floating Cranes of 80 and 80 tons each, besides 150 tons Giant Cranes.

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Max. Length of Ship taken in		490 feet.	580 feet.
Max. Breadth of Ship taken in		82 „	96 „
Max. Draft of Ship taken in		28 „	28 „

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Length on Keel Blocks	368 feet 0 inch.	
Breadth at Entrance on bottom	55 „	0 „
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Floating Crane capable of lifting 20 tons weight.

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IMPORTANT TO TRAVELLERS AND TOURISTS.—The S.M.R. Co. has established, under its direct management, a series of Yamato Hotels at Dairen (the Finest Hotel in the Far East), Hoshigaura, Port Arthur, Mukden, and Changchun. All on European lines. Cook's coupons accepted. Tel. Add.: "Yamato."

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TICKET AGENTS.—The S.M.R. Co.'s Railway and Steamer Tickets, Illustrated Guide Books, and Handbooks of Information can be obtained at all the Offices and Agencies of Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON; THE INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR AND EXPRESS TRAINS CO.; THE NORDISK RESEBUREAU; THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Shanghai; THE S.M.R. BRANCH WHARF OFFICE, Shanghai; or direct from the—

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Telephone 141. 88

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

ALLEGED UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF RICE AND SUGAR.

Two Chinese boatmen were charged with being in unlawful possession of two bags of rice and six bags of sugar.

Mr. Beavis appeared for the defendants.

Inspector O'Sullivan said that a boat owned by defendants was engaged to carry a cargo of rice to Kennedy Town. When the cargo was being discharged at the godown, it was discovered that several bags had been ripped open and their contents stolen. Information was given to the police, who searched the boat and found two bags of rice and six bags of sugar concealed under some awning.

Mr. J. R. Wood remanded the case till Friday, fixing bail at $500 each.

A MISSING PRIVATE CHAIR.

Three Chinese were charged with the unlawful possession of a private chair, belonging to Mr. J. Arnold, of the Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.

Inspector Gerrard stated that a few days ago Mr. Arnold, who lived at 61, Robinson Road, informed the police that a private chair, which had been left on his premises, had disappeared. A look-out was kept, and on Friday, while the public chairs were being examined in the police compound, the examining officer noticed that the shafts of the chair, belonging to the defendants, bore marks similar to those on Mr. Arnold's chair.

Mr. J. R. Wood remanded the case till Friday, fixing bail at $5 each, for the first and second defendants, and at $50, for the third defendant.

CANTON RED CROSS WORKERS

As the result of a special appeal for funds to assist the work of the British Red Cross local workers at Canton the following donations have been received:—

Mr.	W. A. Alexander	$ 10
"	M. A. Arnett	25
"	F. Norton Bell	20
"	E. S. Bennett	10
"	G. H. Bowker	10
"	H. D. Browne	25
"	J. E. B. de-Courcy	10
"	C. W. Darch	25
"	Herbert F. Dent	10
"	W. Farmer	10
"	D. Forbes	25
"	C. Fumagalli	10
"	F. Gandossi	25
"	A. Gandossi	10
"	F. C. Herb	30
"	J. Hoekveen	5
"	A. Vivian Hogg	25
"	C. E. Holworthy	25
"	G. G. Hoppeler	10
"	A. Hotson	10
"	M. Hottu	5
"	J. W. Jamieson, C.M.G.	25
"	N. B. Karanjia	25
"	B. T. Matheson	10
"	G. Mavor	25
"	C. A. McAllum	30
"	D. R. McEwen	10
Mrs.	McEwen	10
Mr.	J. McFarlane	5
"	A. McKinnon	10
"	A. P. Mei	10
"	R. T. Nelson	20
"	E. Ohta	10
"	C. A. Peel	10
"	R. S. Pratt	10
"	G. L. Read	25
"	W. G. Reynolds	5
"	John Robertson	5
"	H. H. Sandeman	10
"	J. M. Segerdal	20
"	C. H. Shields	50
"	H. C. Shrubsole	20
"	H. S. Smith	25
"	E. H. Smyth	25
"	H. Speakman	10
"	H. Sutton	50
"	H. M. Webb	10
"	H. Willis	5
"	E. M. Wood	10
	Total	$815

PRESIDENT OF CHINA'S CHRISTMAS MESSAGE.

TO THE SUBJECTS AND CITIZENS OF ALLIED AND NEUTRAL NATIONS.

The President of China, H.E. Feng Kuo-chang, has requested the *N.-C. Daily News* to convey in its special Christmas supplement the following message (translated) to the subjects and citizens of the Allied and neutral nations resident in China:—

"The holidays, like the customs, of all peoples differ greatly in form but are essentially the same in spirit. With this Christmas holiday, as it is universally observed among Western peoples, are associated many high ideals which have been cherished by the Chinese people for countless generations. It is in this happy season that home ties are strengthened and the virtues which grow out of family relations are impressed upon the members of millions of families. Friendships are cemented by a generous exchange of gifts and tokens and the words "peace and goodwill" are in every mouth. The principles of the family are to the Chinese the root of all virtuous action. The ties of friendship are with us only less sacred than family ties, and nothing is so dear to the great mass of the Chinese people as peace, which prevails as the spirit of this Christmas festival. The Chinese people, therefore, have every reason to participate sincerely in the felicitations of this season.

"As family relations are now closely knit, so should the relationships of the great family of nations, which are warring for a permanent peace on this earth, be closer, and our mutual interest in the attainment of international peace and goodwill should be emphasized. Therefore, I, the President of the Republic of China, take pleasure, on behalf of the Chinese people, in participating in the spirit of this international holiday and in wishing the subjects and citizens of the Allied and neutral countries, who are now resident in China and who participate so sympathetically in our national festivals, a very merry Christmas.—FENG KUO-CHANG."

NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA LTD.

FINAL WINDING-UP MEETING.

A final winding-up meeting of the National Bank of China, Ltd., was held at the office of the Liquidator, 3, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, on Saturday.

Mr. A. R. Lowe (Liquidator), who was in the chair, said:—Gentlemen, a quorum is now present. The printed statement of accounts and the liquidator's report (both covering the whole period of the Liquidation) have been in your hands for some weeks and with your permission I will take them as read. Since the 15th July last, to which date the accounts are made up, the sum of $20,450.89, shown as Outstanding Debts to be collected, has been received. The sum of $13,545 has since been paid to outstanding note-holders or remitted to the Board of Trade to meet such claims as may hereafter be made. I need hardly say that all creditors of the Bank have been paid in full or the money paid into the Government to meet outstanding ones in the nature of the Bank notes issued by the Bank. I have given notice that a seventh and final dividend of forty cents per share is now declared, absorbing $16,181.20. The total dividends declared by me during the Liquidation, therefore, amount to $2,758,083.70, or $92.90 on each share, £6 paid up. I trust, therefore, you will consider the Liquidation has been conducted satisfactorily to you. There is left in my hands a sum of $2,766.69, which I shall ask you to vote to me as extra remuneration, out of which I shall meet any Liquidation expenses to the close of the Liquidation.

There were no questions, and the following resolution was carried unanimously: "That the report and accounts before the meeting including the payment to the Liquidator of $2,760.69 as extra remuneration out of which he must meet all liquidation expenses from 15th July, 1917, to the dissolution of the Company, be adopted and passed."

An extraordinary resolution was also carried unanimously, reading as follows:—That the books, accounts and documents of the Company and of the Liquidator thereof be retained by the Liquidator, he undertaking to destroy the same at the expiration of five years from the dissolution of the Company.

This concluded the business.

The final report stated:—

The Liquidator was authorised to pay out a sum not exceeding $100,000, but, acting on the advice of the late Directorate, a sum of $35,420.38 was disbursed. During the 6 months prior to the liquidation, the Directors had already paid out $44,777.16 to members of the staff retiring during that period and in my opinion the staff has been adequately compensated.

The Bank was started in 1891 with a sterling capital when the Hongkong (Mexican) Dollar was worth about 3/- and under the aegis of the big firm of Messrs. Russell & Co., who immediately afterwards failed. This failure, coupled with the rapid fall of the sterling value of the dollar (between 1891 and 1894) (3/- to 2/-) naturally very adversely affected the Bank's prospects. Though it struggled on, and between 1894 and 1904 paid dividends amounting to $534,566.04 or roughly an average annual dividend of 2½ per cent., it never really justified its existence from a shareholder's point of view. Eight pounds (£8) per share on 40,453 £323,624 at 3/-=$2,157,493.32 was the capit employed during these years. In 1904 £121,359 (£3 per share on 40,453 shares) was written off the Capital, and in 1906/7 £40,453 (£1 per share) was called up at 2/1½. In all, therefore, £364,077 ($2,538,227.44) was paid in at an average exchange of 2/10½.

Liquidation dividends have been declared as follows:—

1/9½	1.	17/ 7/11	$70.00	£6	4	9½	£252,180	3	$2,831,710.00
1/11½	2.	15/ 7/12	3.00		5	1½	12,0.1	13	121,359.00
1/11½	3.	9/ 8/13	.80		1	7	5,262	10	52,952.40
1/10½	4.	15/ 6/14	1.20		2	3½	4,501	10	48,543.60
1/9½	5.	28/12/14	.50			10½	1,780	7	20,226.10
1/9½	6.	7/ 9/15	17.00	1	10	6½	61,806	11	687,703.10
2/10½	7.	22/12/17	.40		1	1½	2,317	13	16,181.20
			$92.90	£8	6	11½	£337,779	8	$3,758,083.70

In other words, those original shareholders who regarded their investment as a sterling one have received back about 18/6 in the £1, whereas the dollar investor was not only repaid in full but made, in addition, about 48 per cent. profit, having put in $62.75 per share and received back $92.90 per share. The outstanding notes came in very slowly and finally a sum of $13,255 had to be remitted to the Board of Trade to meet claims in this respect. Generally the Liquidation can be considered a very satisfactory one, as not only did the assets of the Bank realise more than the Book value but Interest, etc., earned in Hongkong during the liquidation realised $170,000 more than the expenditure incurred. After paying the seventh and final dividend of 40 cents per share on the 40,453 shares, absorbing $16,181.20, the Liquidator's estimate of surplus funds amounts to $2,766.69, which the shareholders at the final winding-up meeting will be asked to vote him in respect of additional remuneration $1,500 and $1,266.69 as an allowance to cover estimated legal and miscellaneous expenses payable before the Company is finally struck off the Register.

"DAMON AND PYTHIAS."

More than ordinary interest attaches to the spectacular photoplay, "Damon and Pythias," which is to be screened this afternoon at the Victoria Theatre. In America, it was acclaimed as the triumph of dramatic picture art. At a time when modern Greece is very much in the public mind, it brings a striking representation of ancient Greece before the eye and the mind of the spectator. Evidently human nature has changed little in the years which have elapsed since Damon and Pythias lived and loved and suffered. The same corrupt politicians evidently existed then as now, and the same schemes to trick the people and attain personal ambitions flourished. How the tyrant's schemes were frustrated through the self-sacrificing love of a man for his dearest friend is graphically depicted and there are some rousing battle scenes.

SINGAPORE SPORTING CLUB LOTTERY.

RESULT OF THE DRAWING.

The Singapore Sporting Club "Our Day" War Loan Lottery reached $600,000. The first prize thus amounted to $150,000, the second to $60,000 and the third to $30,000, while there were 50 prizes of $1,800 each and 100 of $1,200 each. The sum of $150,000, twenty-five per cent. of the total, goes to the "Our Day" Fund.

The drawing, which was watched by the Colonial Secretary (the Hon. Mr. F. S. James, C.M.G.), resulted as follows:—

First Prize.—Ticket 327. Held by Mr. Somasundaram Chetty, of 32, Market Street, Singapore.

Second Prize.—Ticket 23750. Held by Mr. Teo Chin Watt and Mr. Chan Geok Eng, of 2, Khun Cheng Road, Malacca.

Third Prize.—Ticket 30175. Held by Mr. Mark L. Smith, of 9, Chowringhee, Calcutta.

Appended is a list of the smaller winning numbers. These and the numbers given above are official:—

50 PRIZES OF $1,800 EACH.

31492	10933	42391
19046	20927	43609
22953	34691	44884
41703	23324	48465
52578	51574	16186
10916	4053	6847
8733	15002	23410
6477	45902	9762
59999	59353	17535
40631	29079	461
6898	39615	25714
26799	16347	28389
14382	17934	46429
16242	9456	23495
42811	44224	49341
15511	4508	25330
54832	18808	

100 PRIZES OF $1,200 EACH.

36203	2449	51717
54396	35945	32747
59228	37867	46096
34477	18283	19927
51968	44214	2109
2035	21101	50894
20082	17191	59515
41593	39852	1749
16263	37056	6274
54446	9220	126
38932	8080	43473
36285	39404	20579
37275	54582	22825
19805	36378	8625
6210	56324	30559
37966	36935	33186
41105	622	21625
31898	8040	36992
48365	10293	45911
45017	22795	33341
13262	10898	39621
27659	39820	14318
16140	30894	27399
18604	13221	46161
3802	32517	18752
20487	39079	49624
6832	17894	1443
54329	47459	53822
48338	56790	32723
15625	370	13821
21325	30877	25513
40922	57923	6800
1494	7155	41594
4386		

CHINA AND THE ALLIES' ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

According to the Chinese Press the International Problems Conference sat on December 10th to discuss the question whether China would join the Economic Conference or not. As there are many sub-committees born of this Conference, such as the Food Supply Committee, the Material Supply Committee, etc., the question whether to join the Conference as a whole or only to join one or two of its sub-committees was to be decided. Mr. Hu Wei-teh, Chinese Minister in France, who attended a military conference recently held at Paris, had been asked by the *Entente* representatives to say whether China would join the Economic Conference. Mr. Hu replied that of her yearly products China could always manage to save some portion, so that China would probably help the *Entente* with what she could spare should she join the Conference. The *Entente* representatives expressed great satisfaction upon hearing this. Mr. Hu's telegraphic report was read at the International Problems Conference, and it was agreed by a great majority that China should first join the Food Supply Sub-Committee of the Paris Economic Conference. The other matters stand over for further discussion.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, D.S.P. (P.).

PARADES.

There will be no parades of any kind during the week ending Saturday, December 29th.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATES.

The hour as well as the date on which Medical Certificates are issued and received must in future be endorsed thereon by the Surgeon Superintendent's Department and by Warning Officers respectively.

BAND, ETC.

Thursday, December 27th.—Clarionet Class.

Friday, December 28th.—Band.

NO. 3 COMPANY.

Inspector Moon resumes duty as Warning Officer as from 21st December. Inspector Wei will act as Chief Inspector during the absence on leave of Chief Inspector Wong.

Inspector Un will continue in command of No. 3 Company.

STRENGTH.

P.-c. 588 Castro is invalided out of the Force.

By Order
T. F. HOUGH,
A.S.P. (R.), and Adjutant.

Hongkong, December 22nd, 1917.

INTIMATIONS

First Presentation anywhere in China of the Great Spectacular Films

DAMON AND PYTHIAS

5 Reels of LOVE, ROMANCE and DARING.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

MATINEE TO-DAY.

[1421

STRAITS MERCHANT SERVICE GUILD.

DISPENSARY, Buildings, Raffles Place, Singapore, are HONORARY AGENTS of the IMPERIAL MERCHANT SERVICE GUILD, where subscription are received, new Members are enrolled and all Members are welcomed as Visitors during their stay in port.

[1388

G. R.

NOTICE

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1915.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non compliance is a fine not exceeding $50.

[59

YOU ARE INVITED to come and inspect our Fine Assortment of

DOLLS, TOYS, and CHRISTMAS CARDS.

Prices from 10 Cents upwards.

GRACA & CO.,
No. 4, WYNDHAM STREET,
Hongkong.

793

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

FURNISHED ROOMS with or without board.

Apply to—
A B,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1402

TO LET—FURNISHED.

NO. 2, STEWART TERRACE, Peak.

Apply to—
H. E. POLLOCK,
Prince's Buildings.
[1347

TO LET.

OFFICES in York Buildings.

HOUSES on Shameen, Canton.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST. MENT AND AGENCY Co., LTD.
[28

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry, Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to—
THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG ICE Co., LTD.,
48, Connaught Road Central.
[900

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.
[1273

TO LET.

NO. 26, BELILIOS TERRACE.

No. 12, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, SHOP.

GODOWN D. 8, Duddell Street.

No. 57, WHITFIELD HOUSE and GODOWN, Shaukiwan Road.

From 1st November, 1917, TOP FLOOR of 7, Duddell Street, now used as Messrs. Kelly & Walsh's Printing Office.

Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.
30

SPORT.

CRICKET.

HONGKONG v. NAVY.

On the Club Ground, on Saturday, the Navy repeated their Kowloon performance and trounced the Club in no uncertain fashion. The Club batted first and began very well, the first wicket putting on 64 runs. Gray hit out well and had 9 fours in his score of 41. The remainder of the side were got rid of very cheaply, only Aubrey making anything like a stand against the bowling of Black and Gibson, and with 151 on the board and nine wickets down the home side declared.

The Navy batting was first class. Each of the three men who went to the wicket got a half-century, enabling their side to win by eight wickets. Wright made top score with 58.

Donnelly sent down some very good bowling, only 9 runs being scored off his first 6 over, but, after playing themselves in, the batsmen treated the bowling just as they liked. Scores:—

HONGKONG.

Capt. Gray, c Breslin, b Black	41
Lt. Murray, l.b.w., b Black	20
M. M. Maas, b Black	9
F. W. S. Evans, b Black	16
R. Kennedy, b Gibson	2
F. Syme-Thompson, c Black, b Gibson	0
G. E. Aubrey, not out	31
Lt. McConnell, b Black	2
P. Jacks, run out	7
D. E. Donnelly, b Gibson	6
H. E. Smith, not out	8
Extras	9
Total (for 9 wkts., declared)	151

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Gibson	16	0	72	3
Lee	3	0	33	0
Black	13	4	37	5

NAVY.

Paymaster, Wright, c Smith, b Maas	58
Sig. Hack, b Donnelly	52
Sig. Dennis, not out	55
Extras	5
Total (for 2 wickets)	170

Com. Gibson, Gr. Hayes, A. P. Robinson, A. B. Henley, M. Black, Sto. Lee, Pte. Breslin, and Cor. Staley did not bat.

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Donnelly	14	1	62	1
Syme-Thomson	3	0	17	0
Gray	2	0	8	0
Maas	5	0	46	1
Evans	2	0	17	0
Murray	2	0	15	0

C.R.C. v. ROYAL ENGINEERS.

This match was played at Causeway and resulted in a draw in favour of the home side, who, with another quarter of an hour at their disposal, would probably have won. The Engineers batted first, and McGregor, who went in first, was seventh out for a carefully compiled 67. None of the other batsmen made any show until the last wicket stand, which put on 33 runs, and, thus saved the side. Bowling for the Chinese, Un Hew Fan took five wickets for 50 runs. For the home side, Ng Sze Kwong was in form and hit one 6 and 10 fours with 15 off one over from White in a not-out innings of 64. The rest of the team were weak, and Reakes, who took 6 wickets for 39 runs, caught many of them with tricky balls. Behind the sticks, Lieut. Wahl gave away no extras and accounted for two batsmen. With Ng Sze Kwong still batting the Sappers were lucky to get a point out of the match. Scores:—

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Sgt. McGregor, b Un Hew Fan	67
L/C. Lucas, b Un Hew Fan	0
Corp. Adams, b Yew Man Tsun	0
C.Q.M.S. Reakes, b Un Hew Fan	2
Lt. Wahl, b Yew Man Tsun	8
Spr. Waller, c Ng Sze Kwong, b Yew Man Tsun	0
Spr. Millard, b Un Hew Fan	4
Corp. Charters, c and b Yew Man Tsun	5
C.S. White, run out	0
S.S. Cripwell, not out	15
Corp. Heath, b Un Hew Fan	19
Extras	8
Total	125

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Un Hew Fan	19	4	50	5
Yew Man Tsun	17	1	44	4
H. Ching	3	1	9	0
Ho Wing Kin	3	0	9	0
Ng Sze Kwong	1	0	5	0

C.R.C.

Ng Sze Kwong, not out	64
Ng Sze Yuen, c Wahl, b Reakes	1
Un Hew Fan, c White, b Reakes	12
Ho Wing Kin, b Cripwell	5
Geo. Lee, c Wahl, b Reakes	3
H. Ching, b Cripwell	7
I. Wong, b Reakes	3
Yew Man Tsun, c Wahl, b Reakes	10
Kwok Shiu Tan, c Reakes	4
Wei Lee San, not out	4
Total (for 8 wickets)	113

A. J. Kew did not bat.

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Reakes	14	4	39	6
Cripwell	8	2	41	2
Adams	4	1	18	0
White	1	0	15	0

R.G.A. v. CRAIGENGOWER C.C.

This match, played on Craigengower Club's ground, at Happy Valley, on Saturday, ended in a draw in favour of the visitors. The R.G.A. lost their first wicket cheaply. The second wicket partnership between Br. Athorne and Br. Drummond, however, proved very fruitful. The two batsmen were in particularly good form, completely mastering the Craigengower bowling. Br. Drummond was eventually given out l.b.w. to a ball from Graham when he had 38 runs to his credit and appeared well set. Soon afterwards Athorne was dismissed in the same way by the same bowler, when he had scored 35. Although two wickets had yielded 78 the innings closed for only 113. Graham bowled well for Craigengower and would have had a better average if catches had been held. Grimmett, also, was in good form with the ball. On going to the wicket with little more than an hour at their disposal, the home team started badly, losing three wickets for 22 runs. Then Graham made a stand, batting well and carefully for his 26. When he left the score had risen to 72 for 6 wickets. The remaining batsmen added only one more run and the soldiers were robbed of victory only by time. Baker took 4 wickets for 24 runs. Scores:—

R.G.A.

Br. Athorne, l.b.w., b Graham	35
Br. Dix, c Thompson, b Graham	1
Br. Drummond, l.b.w., b Graham	38
Sgt. Talford, b Grimmett	7
Gr. Green, c Noria, b Grimmett	8
Lt. Baker, std. Noria, b Graham	1
Gr. Sharman, c and b Grimmett	9
Gr. Baines, c and b Graham	0
C.Q.M.S. Ross, c Grimmett, b Graham	0
Br. Mann, not out	0
Br. Armatys, b Grimmett	9
Extras	5
Total	113

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Grimmett	13	2	32	4
Graham	19.2	3	60	6
Abbas	6	0	16	0

CRAIGENGOWER C.C.

F. Thompson, b Athorne	0
D. K. Khorus, c Armatys, b Baker	7
M. H. Abbas, b Athorne	3
J. D. Noria, c Sharman, b Baker	4
J. S. Graham, b Baines	26
R. Basa, std. Sharman, b Baker	7
L. A. Rose, not out	0
A. W. Grimmett, b Baines	12
G. Marley, not out	1
Extras	13
Total (for 8 wickets)	73

G. Schnepel did not bat.

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Br. Athorne	11	3	23	2
Lt. Baker	10	3	24	4
Gr. Baines	4	1	4	2
Br. Mann	2	0	9	0

UNIVERSITY "B" v. QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

This match was played on the University Ground and resulted in an easy win for the University, for whom Ponsonby-Fane made 32. Scores:—

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

A. A. Rumjahn, c Chea Toon Lok, b Lim King Sing	0
S. Abbas, b Hinton	0
M. P. Choa, c Basto, b Chea Toon Lok	11
D. Laing, b Hinton	0
J. C. Fletcher, c Chea Toon Lok, b Lim King Sing	1
G. Hall, b Hinton	19
Ip Kan, c Ismail, b Chea Toon Lok	2
E. Baker, not out	2
S. A. R. Ismail, c Hung, b Chea Toon Lok	0
H. Charrington, st. Fane, b Hinton	2
M. C. Choa, b Hinton	0
Extras	7
Total	44

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Hinton	8	1	20	5
Lim King Sing	3	0	11	2
Chea Toon Lok	4	0	6	3

UNIVERSITY "B."

R. A. Basto, b Fletcher	11
Lim King Sing, b Choa	11
W. J. Hinton, b Fletcher	8
R. O. Ponsonby-Fane, retired	32
A. Ismail, run out	3
Chea Toon Lok, b Rumjahn	6
D. K. Samy, c Rumjahn, b Fletcher	29
V. Atienza, c Ip Kan, b Fletcher	6
J. Basto, c Hall, b Fletcher	0
S. Edmonds, not out	0
Hing Ho Chiu, c Fletcher	3
Extras	20
Total	130

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Fletcher	14	2	40	6
Choa	5	1	21	1
Hall	6	0	20	0
Rumjahn	3	0	29	1

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

THE LEAGUE TABLE.

As a result of Saturday's matches Kowloon's position at the head of the table is made more secure, though none of the three leaders were on view. Some weeks ago the Navy rather luckily defeated Kowloon on their own ground, and on Saturday they took another 3 points at the expense of Hongkong on their own ground. There was no suggestion of luck on Saturday. The better side won and won decisively. The other two matches each ended in a draw—in the case of the R.G.A. very much in their favour, as time undoubtedly saved Craigengower; while in the C.R.C. v. R.E. match the home side were unfortunate not to get all 3 points. McGregor, of the R.Es., had top score of the afternoon with 67, closely followed by Ng Sze Kwong with a not-out score of 64. Three of the Navy players compiled a half-century at the expense of the Club bowling. Reakes, of the R.Es.; Baker, of the R.G.A.; Black, a new discovery of the Navy's; and Graham, of Craigengower, all did well with the ball.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Kowloon	9	5	2	2	17
University	8	4	2	2	14
Civil Service	7	3	0	4	13
Hongkong	7	4	2	1	13
Craigengower	8	4	3	1	13
R.E.	11	3	5	3	12
R.G.A.	9	2	4	3	9
C.R.C.	8	2	4	2	8
Middlesex	8	2	5	1	7
Navy	6	2	4	0	6

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG LEAGUE.

H.K.F.C., 1; MIDDLESEX REGT., 1.

This match was played on Saturday on the Club ground. The game opened briskly and both ends were soon visited. The Club opened the scoring through Stalker, who beat the goalkeeper at close range. The same player had been responsible a few minutes previously for a good shot which went just over the bar. An exciting scramble around the Club goal gave no result to the soldiers, although it appeared likely that Goldenberg would be beaten. The Club attacked again, but Sayer, who did yeoman service for his side, effected a clearance, and gave Walden possession. The ball was then taken again into Club territory. Some good work by Walden enabled Sayer to manœuvre a position and score a beautiful goal, which appeared to keep low and swerve into the corner of the net. Irvine gained applause for a good shot which just went over, but there was no further scoring before half-time. Just before the whistle sounded for the interval, the Middlesex lost their outside right, who stumbled over the ball and appeared to fall on his head. He was carried off, and the soldiers were a man short for the remainder of the game.

On resuming, the Club at once attacked, but without success. Gerrard almost scored with a kick over his head, and a few seconds afterwards Turner was called upon to save from one of his own men. Offside pulled up Irvine when in the goalmouth. The soldiers missed their wing man, but, although mainly on the defensive, made some good efforts to score. McTavish was useful at outside right for the Club and put in many good centres. Play at this stage was very poor, the players going in far too much for taking the man instead of the ball. On one occasion most of the Club players were in the vicinity of the Middlesex goal, and Chassels put in a promising shot, but it was pushed away round the post by Turner, and the Club failed to profit by the resulting corner. There was no more scoring, the game ending in a draw, a very creditable performance for the soldiers considering that they were a man short for more than half the game. Teams:—

H.K.F.C.—Goldenberg; Cave and McCubbin; Reichelman, Stewart and Rodger; McTavish, Chassels, Gerrard, Irving and Stalker.

Middlesex.—Turner; Fisher and Fawthrop; Fossey, Allen and Fawcett; Scroxton, Reid, Jarvis, Lt. Sayer and Walden.

Referee, Mr. Tucker.

DIVISION II.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, 2; 83RD CO. R.G.A., 0.

A late start was made with this match, and even then the gunners commenced with a man short. Only one goal was scored in the first half, E. R. Hyndman registering for St. Joseph's. It was a well-contested game, although the College had the best of the exchanges and would have scored on several occasions had not the Lyemun custodian been in such good form. Omar, on the College left wing, was too fast generally for the opposing defence, but his efforts did not materialise.

The St. Joseph's men went straight down from the kick-off in the second half, but again the Lyemun goalkeeper saved the situation. The College was not to be denied, however, and very shortly afterwards E. P. Hyndman registered their second goal with a shot at close quarters. Thereafter the civilians went in for individual play, all trying to score, but without success. The game ended in a well-deserved victory for St. Joseph's College by two goals to *nil*. Referee, Mr. Townsend.

"BABY ROW."

You didn't know Hongkong had got some fairies? What a pity!
Do come and let me show you where they are!
You'll have to take the tramcar up above the dull old city
And walk a little teeny way,—not far!
The grown-ups say its *truly* name
Is Harlech Road, you know;
But that's not proper, all the same,
It's really "Baby Row."

There's such a row of babies there, with smiles like sunbeams merry;
And each one's quite the prettiest you've seen.
And every baby-mouth is like the ripest ripe red cherry,
And everyone's a little king or queen.
The fairies only visit where
There's Royalty, you know;
And Babyhood's the crown up there
In sunlit Baby Row.

The fairies love the babies best, for grown-ups hardly ever
Can see how quick they dance along the path—
(So fast, and where that silver waterfall is—they're so clever,
I've seen them dip their wings in for a bath!)
I'm sure they love each tiny tot,
And every name they know;
You'll think it just the sweetest spot
To visit, Baby Row.

When all the "carriages" come out, and all the amahs chatter,
And many eyes the big sun try to see,
And baby-feet, just learning how to walk, go pitter-patter,
Why, then it's such a gladsome place to be!
But when the fairies touch the eyes
With sleepy-sweet, you know,
Oh, you should see the great surprise
In magic Baby Row!

The little wild-flowers come and talk, the realest baby-talking,
And chase the fairies round the blades of grass;
The big brown rocks come down the hill and take the trees out walking,
And all the birdies curtsey as they pass.
There's never time to fret or cry
In fairy-dreams, you know;
They cuddle down like flowers, and lie
And smile in Baby Row.

If you were not so *very* big I'd tell you all the story
About the music in each fairy's wing;
The fairies have no stupid thoughts of wealth and greed and glory—
They're brave and kind and happy, so they sing.
Now, don't you think the world would be
A nicer place to know
If grown-up folks could only see
The fays of Baby Row?

G. J.

Hongkong, 1917.

"OUR LITTLE BIT" SOCIETY.

The above Society sent to Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co., on Saturday, two cases of war comforts, contents as below, to be forwarded to the Hon. Superintendent, Red Cross Depot, No. 2 Shed Alexandra Dock, Bombay:—966 roller bandages, 70 flannel vests, 100 white woollen caps, 11 woollen sleeveless sweaters, 60 pairs cloth slippers, 64 milk covers, 39 floor cloths, 10 pairs socks, 41 white woollen belts, 5 quilts, 5 pillows, 22 mufflers, 85 suits flannel pyjamas, 44 white woollen bed socks, 45 pairs mittens and 11 many-tail bandages.

Fifty woollen mufflers were sent to the troops in the Colony.

TENNIS.

H.K. CIVIL SERVICE C.C. LADIES' CHAMPIONSHIP.

The deciding game in this competition was played off on Friday night, the finalists being Mrs. Sara and Mrs. Woodman. The latter won somewhat easily by 6-3, 6-1.

KOWLOON, 2; 87TH CO. R.G.A., 2.

After losing to the Staff and Departments last week, it was generally expected that Kowloon would go under to the 87th Company R.G.A. at Happy Valley on Saturday, but they surprised their supporters by effecting a draw. The gunners were a heavier pack. Play, however, was of a very even nature, the forwards of both teams doing exceptionally well. After fifteen minutes' play Kowloon drew first blood, Tatam being responsible for the goal. The Gunners soon equalised, Turner, from a *melée* in front of goal, sending in a lucky header, which was bungled by Jennings, the Kowloon custodian. After the half-time whistle had sounded the Gunners were very much to the fore, pressing their opponents' back line and giving them a lively time. Several shots from long range, and from within the penalty area, failed to find the net owing to erratic shooting. An individual effort by Small, however, ended in his sending the ball through the uprights, completely beating the Kowloon keeper. A ding-dong battle ensued, and it seemed a certain victory for the R.R.A. when, right on time, Kowloon, pressing forward with a pretty passing movement, equalized. Sutton putting in a nice shot from the extreme left which gave Candy, the artillery custodian, no chance. Referee, Mr. Dickenson.

INTIMATIONS

COMMUNITY PLATE

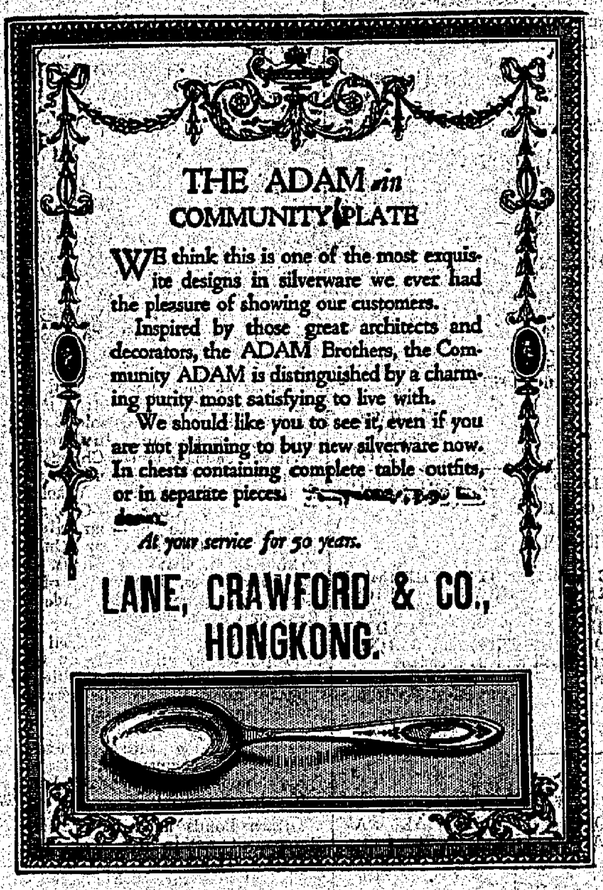
"The Aristocrat of the Dining Table"

STOCKED IN

FOUR DESIGNS AND THREE QUALITIES

GUARANTEED

50 YEARS, 25 YEARS AND 10 YEARS RESPECTIVELY.



THE ADAM *in* COMMUNITY PLATE

WE think this is one of the most exquisite designs in silverware we ever had the pleasure of showing our customers.

Inspired by those great architects and decorators, the ADAM Brothers, the Community ADAM is distinguished by a charming purity most satisfying to live with.

We should like you to see it, even if you are not planning to buy new silverware now. In chests containing complete table outfits, or in separate pieces.

At your service for 50 years.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., HONGKONG.

The Store will be Open all Day TO-DAY (MONDAY), the 24th inst. 18

COLUMBIA DRY BATTERIES

Manufactured by

NATIONAL CARBON CO., U.S.A.

COST LESS—LAST LONGER

Specially designed to withstand climatic conditions of China. For use with telephones, bells, etc.

FRESH STOCK ON HAND

Multiple type dry batteries in hermetically sealed cans are specially adapted for use for ignition work, such as automobiles, motor boats, stationary engines, etc.

Refer to

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd., Sole Agents.

Hotel Mansions. Telephone 1990. [118

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

A Large Variety of

Xmas Presents.

Fancy Bags, Hdkfs., Pincushions, Fitted Work Bags Sachets, Entoutcas. Silk and Wool Scarves, Handsome Fur Sets.

Children's

Wool Jackets, Wool and Silk Shoes, Toilet Sets, etc.

The Store will be Open all Day TO-DAY (MONDAY), the 24th inst. [89

NEW ADVERTISEMENT

BIJOU THEATRE.

SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT

of the

FANTASTIC STARS

FOR THREE NIGHTS.

Wednesday, December 26th
Thursday, ,, 27th
Friday, ,, 28th

PRICE $2, $1 & 50 CENTS.

[1426

INTIMATIONS

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS TO-DAY (MONDAY) TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) and WEDNESDAY, the 24th, 25th and 26th instant.

By Order,

A. R. LOWE,
Secretary.

[1423

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS TO-DAY (MONDAY), TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) and WEDNESDAY, the 24th 25th and 26th instant.

By Order,

A. R. LOWE,
Secretary.

[1424

NOTICE.

OUR STORE will be OPEN ALL DAY TO-DAY (MONDAY), the 24th inst.

MACKINTOSH & Co., LTD.

[1415

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

TO-DAY (MONDAY), 24th December, 1917, All Departments will be Open for business until 7 P.M.

A. S. WATSON & Co., LTD.

Hongkong, 24th December, 1917. [1417

BOXING DAY.

FOOTBALL.

CLUB GROUND,

CHARITY MATCHES.

2.30 P.M

SERVICES *v.* CIVILIANS.

Admission to Stand 50 Cts.
Front Seats 20 Cts.

4.00 P.M.

ENGLAND *v.* SCOTLAND.

Admission to Stand $1.00
Front Seats 50 Cts.

Proceeds will be given to the Halifax and Star and Garter Funds.

[1422

HONGKONG HOTEL.

TEA DANCES.

THE MANAGEMENT beg to announce that in future the Charge for TEA, including the PRIVILEGE OF DANCING, will be $1.00 per head, 25% of which sum will be Donated by the Hotel Company to WAR CHARITIES.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

[1409

NOTICE.

I, R. P. ROBERTS, Master of the British steamer "PROMINENT," hereby give Notice that I will not be responsible for any Debt or Debts contracted by the members of my crew during the ship's stay in port.

R. F. ROBERTS,
Master.

[1425

G. R.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that in accordance with Regulations, published under Government Notification No. 514 of 23rd November, 1917, commencing from 1ST JANUARY next, all PRIVATE RICKSHAS have to be LICENSED at an Annual Licence fee of $10 payable in advance.

RICKSHA-DRIVERS have to be Licensed at a fee of 30 cents Half-Yearly.

C. McI. MESSER,
Captain Superintendent of Police.

Hongkong, 16th December, 1917. [1395

INTIMATIONS

8% MILITARY LOAN.

REDEMPTION OF DRAWN BONDS.

THE Repayment of 8% Military Bonds drawn at the Third Drawing amounting to $1,700,000 will commence on 10th December, 1917. The Repayment will be made in SILVER.

THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE.

Peking, 26th November, 1917.

[1391

8% MILITARY LOAN.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS DRAWN AT THIRD DRAWING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Public that at the 3rd Drawing for Repayment of the 8 per cent. Military Loan Bonds held on 2nd October, 1917, Bonds to the value of $1,700,000.00 have been drawn, which amount constitutes about one-fifth of the Bonds recognised by this Ministry. A List of Drawn Bonds is published in the *Government Gazette* and other newspapers.

Repayment of Bonds sold in Singapore, Batavia and the Philippine Islands will be made by the Branch Offices of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION at these places. THE BANK OF CHINA, Shanghai, will transfer funds for Repayment of Bonds sold through the Batavia Sos Po San. In Cuba, Repayment will be made by the Changsha Guild upon surrender of the Bonds to the BANK OF CHINA, Shanghai: in Yokohama by the CHINESE CONSULATE-GENERAL: in Kiangsi by the KIANGSI BANK: in Fukien by the BANK OF CHINA: in Peking by the BANK OF CHINA. Besides the above cases, Repayment of Drawn Bonds will generally be made by the BANK OF CHINA, Shanghai.

Drawn Bonds when presented must be accompanied by all remaining Coupons, as all such Bonds are not entitled to any further interest after the payment of 11th Coupon. If all remaining Coupons (beginning with the 12th Coupon) are not presented together with the Drawn Bonds, then the total amount represented by these Coupons shall be deducted from the repayable principal.

Drawn Bonds must be presented for Repayment within five years from the date of Third Drawing, after which period of five years such Bonds shall become Null and Void.

$1,000 each.		$100 each.	
Nos.	Tickets	Nos.	Tickets.
9-10	2	125-155	31
21-22	2	1011-1041	31
25-26	2	1073-1103	31
29-32	4	1135-1196	62
37-38	2	1259-1289	31
82-83	2	1554-1584	31
90-91	2	1696-1726	31
96-99	4	1790-1851	62
334-335	2	5559-5563	5
338-339	2	6438-6468	31
354-355	2	6500-6530	31
358-359	2	6748-6778	31
366-367	2	6810-6840	31
378-379	2	6935-6965	31
474-500	27	7528-7558	31
636-662	27	9210-9316	107
3155-3181	27	9854-9960	107
3209-3262	54	10068-10174	107
3317-3322	6	10282-10495	214
3351-3371	21	10710-10816	107
4045-4071	27	11673-11779	107
4153-4179	27	12101-12207	107
4234-4255	22	12422-12635	214
4257-4260	4	13563-13600	38
4265-4266	2	13701-13724	24
4279-4280	2	13787-13817	31
4283-4286	4	14010-14040	31
4306-4307	2	14072-14096	25
4318-4321	4	14098-14134	37
4339-4370	32	18137-18167	31
9085-9112	28	18261-18291	31
9141-9168	28	18354-18384	31
9309-9336	28	18642-18646	5
9393-9420	28	18672-18673	2
10117-10144	28	19717-19823	107
10201-10256	56	19931-20037	107
10313-10368	56	20787-20893	107
12057-12083	27	21001-21107	107
12111-12137	27	21429-21535	107
12332-12358	27	22071-22177	107
12386-12412	27	22927-23140	214
12494-12520	27	23355-23427	73
12656-12682	27	30001-30034	34
12872-12925	54	30677-30783	107
12980-13006	27	30891-31104	214
13169-13195	27	31533-31639	107
13223-13276	54	31961-32000	40
13385-13411	27	32687	1
13489-13513	25	32691	1
13564-13588	25	32693-32694	2
13694-13697	4	32696-32700	5
	977	32737-32951	215
		33167-33381	215
		34457-34671	215
		35102-35316	215
		36822-37036	215
		37467-37896	430
		38327-38756	430
		39001-39058	58
		39273-39379	107
		39808-39810	3
		39821-39825	5
		39861-39865	5
		39876-39885	10
		39896-39905	10
			5,430

$10 each.		$5 each.	
Nos.	Tickets	Nos.	Tickets.
1903-2372	380	2582-3109	528
4273-4652	380	5750-6277	528
5033-5412	380	6806-7333	528
5793-6552	760	7862-8917	1,056
7313-7692	380	9974-10500	527
10745-10805	61	14801	1
11111-11171	61	67694-68421	528
11233-11293	61	70006-70533	528
11355-11476	122	71590-72645	1,056
11599-11659	61	82150-82677	528
12143-12203	61	83206-83733	528
29192-29452	61	87430-87957	528
12575-12696	122	88486-89013	528
13795-13855	61	90598-91125	528
13917-13977	61	93756-94283	528
14405-14465	61	97990-99045	1,056
14527-14587	61	100102-100629	528
14771-14831	61	103208-103735	528
15137-15197	61	104854-105909	1,056
18733-19100	368	108028-108557	530
19183-19194	12	110148-110408	261
19308-19429	122	161001-161269	269
48285-48644	360	162330-162859	530
49405-50164	760	226930-226959	30
57005-57364	360	231625-231654	30
57765-58144	380	231685-231700	16
60505-61184	380	233901-233914	14
61565-61944	380	233945-234000	56
62085-62464	380	235101-235104	4
65365-65744	380	249119-249148	30
68405-69164	760	249389-249418	30
69925-70304	380	249509-249538	30
A47848-47900	53	249599-249658	60
A48101-48108	8	250189-250218	30
A48875-48900	26	250259-250288	30
A49001-49035	35	250499-250528	30
A49097-49200	104	250559-250588	30
A49501-49518	18	250679-250708	30
A49857-49900	44	250859-250888	30
A50201-50215	15	251099-251158	60
A50618-50676	59	251219-251248	30
A51295-51300	6	251429-251458	30
A51401-51453	53	251489-251548	60
A58307-58686	380	251663-251690	28
A59067-59828	760	251775-251802	28
A61353-61734	382	251859-251886	28
A62881-63262	382		13,950
A64027-64408	382		
	11,025		

[1399

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Payment of Final Dividend on Shares for the year ending 30th June, 1917.

THE BOARD having declared a FINAL DIVIDEND of 7½% (seven and one-half per cent.) per Share, free of Income Tax, for the year ending 30th June, 1917, holders of Bearer Shares and holders of Dividend Warrants received from London on account of Registered Shares, will be paid their dividend on presenting No. 10 Coupon of the Bearer Shares, and Dividend Warrants on Registered Shares, to either of the following Banks at Shanghai or Tientsin:—

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.
THE RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.
THE BANQUE BELGE POUR L'ETRANGER.

The Payments will be made in either Dollars or Taels as the holder may wish, at the buying rate of exchange of the day.

GENERAL MANAGER,
THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION.

Hongkong, 20th December, 1917. [1416

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 4100 for Fourteen Shares Nos. 13464/13477 in the name of MARY SAMUEL PEEBY has been LOST or STOLEN, and if at the expiration of One Month from the date hereof the above documents be not forthcoming, another Certificate for the said Shares will be issued by the Society and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.

Hongkong, 15th December, 1917. [1386

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LIMITED.

BEFORE purchasing ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES for use in connection with the Company's supply, Consumers are recommended to communicate with the Undersigned with a view to ascertaining:—

1. If the Appliances, and their use, are in accordance with the Company's Regulations.
2. If the Wiring of the premises, where it is intended to instal such Appliances, is suitable.

It is important that the foregoing information should be obtained from the Company, as not only does the neglect to do so endanger property by fire, but in addition may lead to a contravention of the Ordinance

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

[1387

CENTRAL BUREAU OF LIQUIDATION OF THE DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK IN CHINA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that under instructions from the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of China, the business in China of the DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK has been placed in Liquidation.

And all Parties of Chinese, Allied and Neutral nationalities having Claims against the said Bank in Canton are hereby required to notify the Canton Bureau of Liquidation of their Claims, within one month from this date.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY FURTHER GIVEN, that all Parties indebted to the said Bank must discharge their liabilities within one month from this date, after which period the Central Bureau of Liquidation will take such action as may be necessary.

LOCAL BUREAU OF LIQUIDATION OF THE DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK, CANTON.

Canton, 1st December, 1917. [1338

NOTICE.

To all concerned:

I, F. N. TYSON, Master of the British Steamer "HERMELIN," hereby give Notice that I will not be responsible for any Debt or Debts contracted by the members of my crew during the ship's stay in Hongkong.

F. N. TYSON,
Master s.s. "HERMELIN."

Hongkong 20th December, 1917. [1418

INTIMATION

WINES AND SPIRITS

ASSORTED CASES FOR XMAS.

Case No. 1. $22.00

8 Bots. St. Estephe Claret.
2 ,, Light Dry Sherry.
2 ,, Port, Full Bodied.
2 ,, Gin.
1 Bot. Superior Old Cognac.
1 ,, Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky "E" Quality.
1 ,, Dewar's Scotch Whisky.

Case No. 2. $28.00

1 Bot. St. Marceaux Champagne.
1 ,, Burgundy 'Beaune."
3 Bots. St. Estephe Claret.
1 Bot. Light Dry Sherry, Sandeman's.
1 ,, Port, Superior Light Invalid.
1 ,, Superior Old Liqueur Cognac.
1 ,, Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky "E" Quality.
1 ,, Dewar's Scotch Whisky.
1 ,, Gin.
1 ,, Orange Curacao.

Case No. 3. $32.00

1 Bot. St. Marceaux Champagne.
1 ,, Old Brown Sherry "E.E." Quality.
2 Bots. Superior Old Port "D" Quality.
1 ,, Very Finest OLD BROWN Brandy "E" Quality.
1 ,, Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky "E" Quality.
1 ,, Kilty Liqueur Whisky (guaranteed 20 years old).
3 Bots. St. Julien Claret.
1 Bot. Gin.
1 ,, Orange Curacao.

SPECIAL CASES PUT UP TO ORDER.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

TELEPHONE 616.

[12

DEATHS.

BROWN.—At Kowloon, on December 23rd, WILLIAM STEWART BROWN, aged 48. The funeral will pass the Monument at 11 a.m. to-day (Monday). [1247

BYRDE.—At Yungchow, on November 11th, the Ven. ARCHDEACON LOUIS BYRDE, C.M.S., aged 47.

GRATTON.—At Aspenden House, Buntingford, Hertfordshire, on December 12th, FREDERICK MONTAGUE GRATTON, formerly of Shanghai.

KAYE.—At No. 24, Gordon Road, Shanghai, on December 17th, CHARLES BEILBY KAYE, aged 39 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.
LONDON, OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 24TH DECEMBER 1917.

JAPAN AND NORTH MANCHURIA.

THE Japan-American Agreement in regard to China has had a mixed reception. While generally acclaimed in the telegrams as clearing away one source of trouble between the two parties, it has been criticised unfavourably in Japan and also in America, while naturally the Chinese Press has nothing good to say of it. Comment in Japan, however, has not been entirely adverse. The fact that Japan's "special interests" in China are recognised by the United States Government cannot be altogether unwelcome to Japan, but the recognition has been rather marred by the vagueness of the phrase. In the United States the tendency is to limit these interests to trade and commerce; the Japanese journals, however, seek to extend them to political and diplomatic affairs, contending that under the conditions obtaining in China it is impossible to separate commercial from political interests—at any rate in the case of Japan, whose interests in South Manchuria are so largely of a political character. The Japanese journals do not explain how the clauses in the Agreement as to the "Open Door" and the undertaking not to obtain any monopolies in China are to be reconciled with this reading of the "special interests" of Japan. That the agreement serves to bring the United States into line with the other Powers and thus reduce America's influence and prestige in China has been recognised in America. Under the Agreement America is more or less compelled to co-operate with the other Powers in any scheme for the development of China and is debarred from individual activities which would tend to place her in a special position. On the other hand, if the Agreement is a reciprocal one, Japan is no less limited in her activities, and such proposals as the Arms Loan and the purchase of the Fenghwangshan iron mines would be interdicted. That they have not been interdicted may, perhaps, be attributed to the "special interests" clause. Like other of the many agreements made by the Powers in regard to China, the Japan-American Agreement leaves much to chance. Of course, diplomatic documents of the kind cannot enter into details, and, after all, it is the good will of either side to keep the spirit of the Agreement that is the chief point. Certain contingencies are on the horizon which before long may test the Agreement very severely. Russia's position in regard to the war is a very peculiar one at present, and, should she succeed in concluding a separate peace with Germany, the question of her occupation of Northern Manchuria may be raised. As the Japan-American Agreement recognises that Japan's interests in China are especially great in the parts adjacent to Japanese territory—in which may be included South Manchuria—it seems probable that any trouble in North Manchuria may lead to action by Japan. The tendency of Russia to split up into different States, each with its own system of government, must lead to the re-organisation of Siberia, and the question will arise as to the way in which North Manchuria is to be treated. If the Maximalist policy is steadfastly followed, then it should be restored to China, which still remains the nominal owner, but North Manchuria, with its large Russian population, presents a problem with which China is hardly in a position at present to deal. From the news to hand there appears to be a gathering in North Manchuria of the bad elements from Siberia. At Harbin open robberies are taking place every day, and the efforts of the authorities to maintain order seem unavailing. If reports are true, Japan is already bargaining for the purchase of the Chinese Eastern Railway, which would enable her to link up her South Manchurian line with the Siberian system. Evidently, therefore, Japan regards it as within the pale of possibility that she may be called upon to take charge in North Manchuria, where Russian control threatens to lapse through sheer inertia. How will the Japan-American Agreement affect such a step? It is, of course, possible that statesmen on both sides had in view such a contingency, but it certainly means an extension of Japanese influence in North China, and that is not exactly in consonance with the general tone of the Agreement, which provides for equal opportunity for all nations and the preservation of China's integrity.

A Chinese boy, aged 5 years, was knocked down and killed on Friday by a motor-car near Yee Woo Street, Wanchai.

At the Choral Eucharist at St. John's Cathedral on Christmas morning at 7.45, the service will be *Merbecke*, the Procession and Intro. being the *Adeste Fideles*.

H.E. the Governor has appointed Mr. W. O. Lambert to act as Second Assistant Government Marine Surveyor until further notice, *vice* Mr. Rogert Hall, resigned.

H.E. the Governor has appointed Mr. E. V. D. Parr a member of the Recreation Grounds Committee, as representative of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club, *vice* Mr. R. O. Hutchison.

Mr. J. M. Place da Silva, the Puisne Judge's clerk, who is retiring on pension, was the recipient of a set of silver vases on Saturday, presented by the staff of the Supreme Court and a few friends.

Of communicable disease cases notified in the Colony during the week ended 22nd instant, three were diagnosed as diphtheria (all Chinese and fatal) and three as enteric fever (one being British), none being fatal.

A list of headings for the classification of imports and exports has been compiled by the Imports and Exports Department. From January 1st, 1918, all applications for import and export permits must give the information required by this list.

Mr. A. R. W. Monzies, who left Kobe in January, 1915, to offer his services to his country, was killed in action on November 20th. He was well-known in Shanghai as a member of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's staff and as a brilliant golfer.

Mr. Arthur Chapman, F.S.I., Government Assessor, has just published the twelfth edition of the Index to the Streets, House Numbers and Lots in the Colony of Hongkong. This latest edition of a useful work includes the newly laid out portion of Shamshuipo.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledges with thanks the following donation to the funds of the Hospitals: Tang Chan Shi, $25; Mr. Ho Ngok Lan, $25; Mr. Tang Yat Chuen, $25; Mr. Ho Pat Ting, $25; Mr. Pun Un Nam, $10.

News has been received that Lieut. G. B. Miller, R.F.C., formerly of the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd., reported as missing last May, has been killed in his aeroplane. Before leaving Shanghai to volunteer for active service in November, 1915, Mr. Miller was a very keen member of the "Maxim Co." of the Volunteer Corps.

A fire occurred on the ground floor of a house used as a pork roasting shop at Sai Street, Wanchai, early on Saturday morning. It was caused by the over-heating of the stove which ignited the dried boards and firewood. The Fire Brigade attended and soon had the outbreak under control. The damage, estimated at $1,300, is not covered by insurance.

In order to help in the promotion of trade with India, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha has formulated a plan to inaugurate a regular steamship line between Japan and India, *viâ* Java, Borneo and Sumatra. The Government, which sees the necessity of such a line being maintained, is expected to approve the plan, and it is believed that the service will be inaugurated in the near future.

A fire which broke out in a Chinese match-maker's shop at Bonham Strand on Friday evening, as briefly recorded in our issue of Saturday, caused damage estimated at $7,500. It spread to the first and second floors of the building, occupied by piece-goods dealers and druggists. The stocks were insured for $7,500 with the Po On and the Wing On Insurance Companies, while the premises were insured with the Chinese Fire Insurance Co. for $6,500. The cause of the fire has not been ascertained.

The death occurred yesterday at his residence in Hankow-road, Kowloon, of Mr. William Stewart Brown. The deceased, who was only 48 years of age, spent his boyhood in the Colony, his father being in charge of one of the Government gunpowder depots. After serving his time with the Kowloon Dock Co., Mr. W. S. Brown entered the service of the Indo-China Company as an engineer, and attained the position of chief engineer in their service. Later he went to Java to engage in planting, and there contracted the disease from which he died, after about eighteen months' illness.

The death is announced of Mr. F. M. Gratton, F.R.I.B.A., formerly of the firm of Morrison & Gratton, civil engineers and architects, Shanghai. With Mr. Mayne he shared the credit for the construction of the Town Hall. He took a prominent part in the public life of the Settlement. He became a Sergeant in the "A" Company of the Volunteers, of which his partner was Commandant, and was well-known in local musical circles. An enthusiastic Mason, he was at one time Master of the Northern Lodge, a founder of the Orient Mark Lodge, and D.G.W. in the District Grand Lodge. He was also the compiler of the "History of Freemasonry in North China."

MIDNIGHT MASS AT THE CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.

To-night at 10 o'clock solemn Matins will be sung in the Sanctuary of the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception. Bishop Pozzoni will officiate, assisted by all the available clergy and seminarists. The Church will be gaily decorated and draped in red and white. At one of the side altars a beautiful cradle has been erected, and the images of Our Lord with the Blessed Virgin and St. Joseph, together with shepherds, will be unveiled at midnight, just as the *Gloria in excelsis Deo* is being intoned by the Bishop at the Pontifical Mass. The Mass will start about 10 minutes to 12, just after the singing of *Te Deum*. The Choir of St. Joseph's College, assisted by some local amateurs, will sing the special music for the occasion. The *Adeste Fideles* will be sung during the offertory. It is understood that the Philharmonica Orchestra will play during and after the Mass. A general collection will be made after the offertory. Low Mass will be said about 1 a.m., at which the congregation will participate in the General Communion.

On Christmas Day there will be a solemn High Mass at 9 o'clock in the morning, and the Benediction of the Holy Sacrament in the evening.

THE WAR.

REPORTED REJECTION OF RUSSIAN PEACE TERMS.

FORTHCOMING TEUTONIC OVERTURES O THE ALLIES.

ITALIAN SITUATION STILL CAUSES ANXIETY

RHEIMS SHELLED AGAIN.

THE PREMIER'S MASTERLY REVIEW.

Italian Front

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIAN FRONT.

AN ANXIOUS SITUATION.

LONDON, December 21st.

Reuter's Correspondent with the French Headquarters in Italy, wiring yesterday, says:—The situation is still anxious, but further snowstorms may any day stabilise the front for the winter. The enemy's recent gains were dearly bought by the Jaegers.

The capture of Monte Asolone on the 18th inst. may enable the enemy to embarrass our communications in the plain, notably towards Bassano, where two railways meet, which also threatens Monte Grappa in being turned from the west.

ITALIANS RE-CONQUER MONTE ASOLONE.

ROME, December 22nd.

In the Chamber, the Minister of Munitions announced that the Italians to-day re-conquered Monte Asolone.

BITTER SNOW AND HARDSHIPS.

LONDON, December 22nd.

Reuter's Correspondent at Italian Headquarters sends a thrilling description of the intense winter conditions that the Italians are undergoing in the long drawn-out duel against the ever-rising flood of the enemy. The Austro-Germans have accumulated a tremendous number, but cannot make a stand on the mountains dominating the field of attack surrounding the Grappa mountain and the valleys leading to the plain. It is necessary to dynamite artillery trenches in consequence of the hardness of the frozen ground. The gunners are often obliged to place their cannon unsheltered, while the snowy background makes them an easy target. Field telegraphists and stretcher bearers face almost certain death in carrying out their duties. hours infantry are obliged to lie down for ours on the utterly exposed ground, awaiting the moment of attack, while the snow in a melted form penetrates their bones.

Notwithstanding the hardships, the spirit of the troops, notably that of the Alpini, is undaunted.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

PATROL ENCOUNTERS.

LONDON, December 21st.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We repulsed a raid north-eastward of Messines and captured a few prisoners in patrol encounters.

RAIDING.

LONDON, December 22nd.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We repulsed raiders at night in the neighbourhood of the Bapaume-Cambrai road, eastward of Monchy-le-Preux and south-eastward of Armentieres.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

RHEIMS SHELLED.

PARIS, December 22nd.

A *communiqué* states:—Artillery firing was active in the region of Courieres Wood.

In Alsace an attempt to rush our trenches west of Cernay was repulsed.

In the Heartmannsweiterkoff region the enemy, after a very big raid, occupied the advanced elements of our front line, but was completely ejected after hand-to-hand fighting, in which he lost heavily.

One hundred and eighteen shells were thrown into Rheims.

The Near East.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE PALESTINE CAMPAIGN.

TURKISH DETACHMENT AND GOLD CAPTURED.

LONDON, December 21st.

The War Office announce that Arabs, under King Hedjaz's son, destroyed a troop train southward of Tebuk, killing or capturing the whole of a Turkish detachment, totalling 300 rifles, with much ammunition and T.£24,000 in gold.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE FORTHCOMING GERMAN PEACE OFFER.

LONDON, December 21st.

In connection with the forthcoming German peace offer, the French newspapers suggest that Germany may endeavour, under threat of a great offensive in the West, to create an atmosphere favourable to acceptance of the terms under which something like a *status quo ante bellum* will be restored in the West in return for the restoration of the German colonies, and a free hand for the Central Powers and Bulgaria in the East.

According to the French view, Germany will keep the question of Turkey in the background, hoping thereby to interest England in this proposal.

GERMANY REFUSES RUSSIAN PEACE TERMS.

PETROGRAD, December 21st.

It is unofficially reported that the Germans have refused the Russian peace terms.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

LIQUOR PROHIBITION IN THE ARMY IN FRANCE.

LONDON, December 21st.

Reuter's Correspondent with the American Army in France reports that General Pershing has issued a proclamation to the troops inviting them to liberally subscribe to the French War Loan.

General Pershing has issued stringent regulations regarding liquor and immorality. All alcoholic beverages, except light wines, are prohibited, and gifts of such are forbidden. Drunkenness will be promptly punished, and all houses of ill-repute in the areas where the troops disembark or are stationed have been declared out of bounds.

GERMAN PEACE OVERTURES.

WASHINGTON, December 22nd.

Mr. Lansing, commenting upon the purported German Christmas peace overtures circulated here through "neutral channels," said that no information regarding them had reached the State Department. The attitude of the United States was not changed, being in accord with the Allies' terms for restoration and reparation by Germany.

RAILWAY DISASTER IN AMERICA.

MANY KILLED AND INJURED.

SHEPHERDSVILLE (Kentucky), December 21st.

Sixty persons were killed and 70 injured in a collision between a Louisville and Nashville passenger train and a local train last night.

CAILLAUX'S ITALIAN INTERMEDIARY.

ROME, December 21st.

In the Chamber, during the debate on the case of Signor Cavallini, who is alleged to have been the intermediary between M. Caillaux and the Germans, Deputy Pirolini described Caillaux as the "Gioletti of France." An uproar ensued, and subsequently Signor Gioletti declared that he could not accept Deputy Pirolini's comparison, because he never supported and never would support a separate peace or any action not absolutely loyal to the Allies. He appealed for parliamentary immunity at a time when the enemy was in Italy. (Loud cheers.)

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

UKRAINIAN REVOLUTIONARY MEMBERS ARRESTED.

PETROGRAD, December 21st.

The Red Guards at three o'clock in the morning surrounded and invaded the premises of the Ukrainian Revolutionary Staff and arrested four members. At present a search is being instituted for other members of the Staff, which constituted the sole official representatives of the Rada at Petrograd.

FOOD CATASTROPHE IN GERMANY PREDICED.

AMSTERDAM, December 22nd.

The Vorwaerts, in a sharp attack on the Food Controller, declares that agricultural producers and rich townsmen are living in plenty, while the middle class maintains itself precariously. The masses are not only hungry, but are literally starving.

The paper is of opinion that there might be an absolute catastrophe in Germany within a month, and the collapse will be even more serious than in Russia, and as a result a German defeat and entire loss of the war.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, December 21st.

Silver is quoted 43¾d. per ounce. There are small offerings and the market is steady.

WEEKLY REPORT.

LONDON, December 22nd.

Messrs. Samuel and Montagu's weekly silver report is as follows:—As usual, this season the trade demand is inactive. So, pending fresh developments regarding important purchases projected by the British and American Governments, the market remains quiet.

Shanghai exchange has strengthened further. The latest official quotation is 4/4 per tael.

The Indian silver holding continues to shrink.

MOTHERLAND'S SHARE.

FICTION OF MILLIONS IN IDLENESS.

Reuter's Agency received a statement regarding the part played in the war by the soldiers of the Motherland, which disposes of the fable that very large numbers of trained soldiers fit for service overseas are retained in idleness in the United Kingdom. The fact is that the fictitious millions said to be in reserve in Great Britain include not only men under training and trained men, but sick and wounded, training staffs, and labour and administrative units.

In the actual theatres of war the proportion of troops from the Motherland to those from the Dominions is between five and six to one.

It is sometimes thought that the troops from the Dominions are used more freely than those from the Motherland. The figures in the four series of battles on the Somme, around Arras and Ypres, and at Messines, speak for themselves:

	Divisions Engaged.		Casualties per Division.	
	Motherland.	Dominions.	Motherland.	Dominions.
Somme	5	1	5	4
Arras	3½	1	7	6
Ypres	7	1	5	1
Messines	2	1	11	13

These figures prove that, taking these series of battles as a whole, the casualties among the troops of the Motherland have been proportionately higher than those among the Dominion troops.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

THE QUESTION OF DOMESTIC PEACE.

SHANGHAI, December 21st.

The declaration to stop war had been drafted but at yesterday's Cabinet meeting some Ministers opposed it and therefore it has not been issued.

Luk Wing-ting has wired to the President stating that he is old and will retire.

Chen Ping-kun has wired to Li Chun stating that he approves of the cancellation of self-government.

CHINA AND THE ALLIES' ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

The President has telegraphed to Tso Kun, Chan Hwai-tsee, Li Chun, Chen Kwang-yuan, and Wang Chien-guan about Luk Wing-ting, and Tan Chi-yao's opinions on the subject of peace.

The question of entering the Paris Economic Conference is being discussed by the Ministries of War, Foreign Affairs, Agricuture, and Finance.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CANTON, December 23rd.

GENERAL LUNG'S MOVEMENTS.

General Lung Chai-kwong has sent one of his supporters, Li Kar-pan, with a force of 2,000 strong to Yeung Kong, who arrived there on the 17th instant. It is believed that General Lung is in command of about twenty regiments and will also be assisted in his invasion by a number of gunboats. The route taken will be by way of Ko-chow and Lui-chow.

A few of General Lung's gunboats have, it is said, been captured by the 1st Squadron in the Yeung Kong waters.

It is reported that fighting took place between General Lung's troops and Canton troops on the 20th inst., but details are wanting.

General Lung announces that he has entered into agreements with General Luk Wing-ting to cancel the independence of the two Kwangs, which will henceforth obey the Peking Government.

General Luk Wing-ting has wired to the Peking Government stating that he has sent the Inspector-Commissioner's seal to General Lung Chai-kwong in King-chow.

It is reported the Peking Government has consulted with General Luk Wing-ting, and Tong Kai-yew (Yunnan Tuchun) as to the mode of dealing with Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

THE TUCHUN'S DENIALS.

The Tuchun, Mok Wing-son denies that he has resigned and also that the province will cancel its independence.

GUNBOATS TO SUPPORT CANTON.

Admiral Ching Pik-kwong has received a telegram stating that the Northern gunboats *Hoi-Yung*, *Kong-Hang* and *Chor-Him* will come to the support of the 1st Squadron in Canton. Admiral Ching has ordered that a fitting welcome shall be accorded them, and the matter has been reported to the Tuchuns.

MINERALS OF THE EMPIRE.

It is understood that a definite decision has been arrived at to provide the necessary machinery for the protection and advancement of the economic welfare of the metal and mineral industries of the Empire. Last year the Iron and Steel Institute, representing the iron and steel industries, the Institute of Metals, representing the users and manufacturers of non-ferrous metal and alloys, the Institution of Mining Engineers, representing the coal and iron ore mining and allied industries, and the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, representing the mining of minerals other than coal and iron ores, and the production of metals other than iron and steel, jointly advocated the establishment of a Department of Minerals and Metals, and this proposal was the subject of a resolution of the Imperial War Conference. Arrangements are now being made for the formation of a body called the Imperial Mineral Resources Bureau, which will be representative of the different parts of the Empire. There are highly organized geological surveys, and departments of mines in nearly all foreign countries, and there are similar well-organized departments in some of the British Dominions, but there is no connecting link or central clearing-house to co-ordinate information on the mineral resources of the Empire, to stimulate their development as required, and to safeguard Imperial interests. The serious results to the national interests of this absence of co-ordination in the past have been amply demonstrated by the war, and the new body is designed to make good this deficiency.

UNIVERSITIES AND THE WAR

From the beginning of the war the universities of England—organized for peace, and closely bound to the international commonwealth of letters and research—have undertaken an ever-developing series of tasks in the national defence. Looking back on their records after three years of warfare, one realizes how greatly the country would have suffered, how much it would have lost, in the absence of their services.

With the introduction of the territorial army system, in 1908, the universities were given an opportunity of forming special military units, called officers' training corps. This they readily did, with the result that many of their students graduated on to the list of the army reserve of officers. Their chief service, however, was the creation of a numerous reserve of trained men eminently suited for commissions, who could be drawn upon for such a purpose in the event of any national emergency.

COMMISSIONS BY THOUSANDS.

The emergency came, and the students filed their applications for commissions by the thousand. Those already on the reserve of officers were called up, and many went to France with the first expeditionary force. The new battalions, as they were raised, received their quota of student officers, who play a prominent part in their training; and the steady stream of recruits to the C.T.C.'s doubled and trebled their ranks in spite of the demands which the daily *Gazette* made on their establishments. Cambridge, for example, supplied the army with nearly 4,000 officers from its O.T.C. alone, in addition to over 8,000 other graduates and under-graduates who received their commissions through other sources, generally by enlisting as privates first. Nor were the younger and smaller universities a whit behind; to mention only one, Bristol, founded in 1909, and having an average roll of barely 1,000 students, even including women, yet with a proud record of over 700 commissioned collegiates.

So highly did the War Office value the training capacities of these Corps and their staffs, that many of them were extended to include schools of instruction for young officers, who were sent there for short periods after receiving their commissions. Thus Oxford, from a very early stage of the war, had monthly courses of instruction, where the average attendance approximated to nearly 400. It says much for the type of our English students and the character of the training they receive, that the Government should have at once turned to the universities for a goodly proportion of the officers required for the new armies.

The universities did not confine themselves to supplying men for commissions; many of their students enlisted directly into the army as privates, and some universities did much by their example to encourage this form of enlistment. Thus the authorities of Sheffield University were largely responsible for the raising of a new battalion of the York and Lancaster regiment, and the whole Welsh division was permeated by recruits from the university colleges of Wales.

At least one battalion of a regiment, including in its recruiting district a university town, could boast of its "Students' Company"; and so out in France we heard troops swinging along the dusty roads to the lilt of a rollicking 'varsity chorus, or going into action with students' rallying cries on their lips.

MANY DECORATIONS.

The number of decorations awarded is perhaps not the best criterion by which to arrive at a satisfactory estimate of military worth; but even so, the honours lists of the universities are certainly impressive. Distinctions conferred on Oxford men include 12 V.C.'s, 219 D.S.O.'s, 635 M.C.'s. Students of Cambridge have won six V.C.'s, 202 D.S.O.'s, and 673 M.C.'s. Even so recently founded a university as Liverpool (1903), with a modest peace-time roll of less than 1,000 male students, can boast of four V.C.'s, 11 D.S.O.'s, and 34 M.C.'s. The best proofs, however, of the patriotism of our students are the empty class-rooms of the universities, empty now as from the beginning of the war. The work of caring for the wounded has absorbed much of the effort of the universities. Even university buildings, themselves, have been given up to the care of the wounded.

The technical, as distinct from the medical, war-work of our university men, for obvious reasons can only be hinted, at; but it is no exaggeration to say that after the war some startling facts will emerge. The schools of forestry and agriculture have provided experts to deal with the problems of the greater home cultivation which the war has forced on us, and the best means of using our own valuable timber resources. Munition works have recruited largely from the departments of engineering and applied sciences, and university men have been responsible for many of the most subtle inventions for use in war.

GAS COMPANIES.

Immediately after poison-gas was introduced by the Germans, scores of trained men quietly left the chemistry laboratories to form the British gas companies, and to study the best means of combating this new weapon of war; while the convincing reply which we have made to all the later German frightfulness has resulted in great measure from the efforts of professors and students who have been absorbed in the government departments created for this purpose. As a result of the co-ordination between university men and manufacturers we have built up a huge war industry in technical and chemical products, the manufacture of which was formerly almost a German monopoly. This co-ordination will increase, rather than diminish. Germany can best reckon for herself what it will cost her in future commercial competition.

"FANTASTIC STARS."

The "Fantastic Stars'" appearance at the Victoria Theatre last night proved so successful that it has been arranged for these talented artists to appear at the Bijou Theatre for three nights—Wednesday, Thursday, Friday of this week. Owing to the Victoria Theatre being already heavily booked with Christmas attractions it was impossible to play a longer time there.

DEATH AFTER BURIAL.

REMARKABLE STORY OF A HYPNOTIST.

An astonishing story of a young compositor who was hypnotised and practically buried alive by a self-styled professor is disclosed in the latest West Indian newspapers to reach London, says the *Daily Express*.

"Professor" Talbert Seaton was recently arrested at Bridgetown, Island of Barbados, on a charge preferred by Lance-Corporal W. C. Wharton, of "unlawfully and feloniously killing and slaying" Randolph Soden, aged twenty, a compositor, in Queen's Park, Bridgetown, on September 16th.

It appears that the professor, who is a native of Trinidad, and has for some years been touring the West Indies giving displays as a hypnotist and illusionist, announced, with the usual fanfare, that he would hypnotise and bury a woman in a grave five feet deep in Queen's Park, bringing her back to life after an interval of three days. At the last moment, however, the woman begged to be excused, and Soden, a coloured man, volunteered to take her place. A crowd of 300 spectators was admitted at 6d. a head to witness the new twentieth century "miracle."

THE BURIAL.

Soden, according to the evidence at the inquest, mounted and sat on a canvas-covered table when the burial moment arrived, removed a portion of his clothing, and donned a sleeping-suit handed to him by the professor, who, in turn, attired himself in a red-flowered ceremonial robe. The professor then proceeded to make the familiar "passes" with his hands over Soden's face and forehead, the young man's eyes slowly closing and his body gradually becoming rigid under the treatment.

Soden's body was now placed in the coffin, which had a glass panel in the lid at the head, and the coffin was lowered and covered with earth, a wooden shaft or periscope running from above the glass panel to three feet above the ground. The spectators were thus able to see the neck and shoulders of the hynotized man.

The next day was Sunday, and as the authorities refused to permit the professor to charge admission on that day, he decided to disinter Soden after seventeen hours' burial when it was quickly seen that the youth's condition was hopeless.

Dr. T. G. Williams, senior resident physician at the General Hospital, and other doctors testified at the inquest that the disinterred man was pulseless and roasting hot, his nails and lips were purple, a vein in his arm refused to bleed when opened, and particles of sand were lodged in his eye. Various drugs were vainly injected in an effort to save his life. He died two hours after entering the hospital without recovering consciousness.

HOW AIR WAS OBTAINED.

Mr. H. W. Reece, K.C., the Solicitor-General, appeared on behalf of the police at the inquest. Further evidence showed that the sliding glass covering on the lid at the head of the coffin could be left partially opened, the professor apparently relying on this *camouflage* to permit the patient to obtain air, but at the same time to deceive the spectators, to whom the arrangement was invisible.

The medical evidence, none-the-less, showed that Soden's death was due to asphyxiation caused by imperfect ventilation, although the jury brought in a verdict of "Death due to misadventure." Seaton left the court amid loud cheers from a large crowd.

Curiously enough, on October 26th, 1906, the *Daily Express* reported from Kingston, Jamaica, the case of "Professor" W. A. Barclay, a coloured hypnotist, who hypnotised his white wife and kept her "buried" for 104 hours in a coffin equipped with two air shafts under eight feet of earth at Rockport Gardens, Kingston. Mrs. Barclay, however, was in perfect health when disinterred, although she had lost eight pounds in weight.

SIR J. SIMON.

WHY HE HAS JOINED THE ARMY.

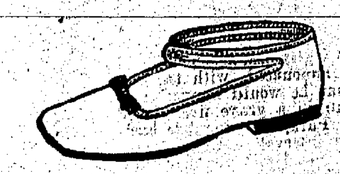
Sir John Simon, M.P., has addressed a letter to the chairman of the Walthamstow Liberal Association, in the course of which he explains the reasons which have induced him to join the Army. As to what has been achieved by the Allies in the war he writes: That the rulers of Germany, who planned their scheme of conquest and confidently counted on its success, are disillusioned, I do not doubt, but the peace of the world cannot be secured by accepting promises from statesmen who hold that promises are made in order that they may be broken whenever their military plans make it convenient to do so. And in spite of all that has been accomplished by the Allies, and of the certainty which Sir Douglas Haig's strategy gives us that the enemy is being overthrown, I cannot bring myself to believe in the possibility of negotiating an immediate and satisfactory peace. The peace we want is a peace which will prevent a war like this ever happening again.

Finally, Sir John says: I can imagine only one crime which is to be compared to the crime of permitting the war to go on for an unnecessary hour, and that is the crime of slackening in our purpose, after all the sacrifices we have made, before a real opportunity of securing it has arisen. Holding these opinions, I have very anxiously considered what my own duty is, and though it is but little that a man of my age and training can contribute by joining the Army in the field, I have come to the conclusion that I ought at this time to take that course. It is not that I do not estimate as important the work which Parliament is doing, and will have to do. On the contrary, the time is coming when the task of Parliament in restoring and enlarging our peaceful liberties, and in applying to the life of our community the ideals which have bound the nation together in undertaking the war, will be of unexampled importance. It is for that reason that I have done my utmost to help in framing and carrying the Franchise Bill. But that bill is, I trust, secure, and peace will come all the sooner if those who care most ardently for the traditions and practices of peace remember, and show that they remember, for what we are fighting.

CHILDREN'S SHOES

SEVERAL RANGES OF WHITE CANVAS AND LEATHER SHOES OF

BRITISH MANUFACTURE



CHILD'S TAN GLACE STRAP SHOES WITH HEEL.

Size 7 8 9 10 Price $5.00 Pair.
„ 11 12 13 1 Price $5.75 Pair.

BLACK OR TAN GLACE KID BAR SHOES.

WIDE NATURE FORM FITTINGS.

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STYLE AS ABOVE.

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„ 11 12 13 1 Price $5.50 Pair.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.,
20, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG. [268

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on the 8th January, at 3 P.M., at the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, and before a Committee presided by the Director of the Public Works, tenders will be received for the supply and laying of pipes for canalization of salt water (Extension).

The conditions of the tendering, the Specifications and the Plans of the canalization are open to the Public at the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, and in the PORTUGUESE CONSULATE in Hongkong, where they can be examined all week days.

Macao, Public Works Department, 18th December, 1917.

RAUL M. DE FARIA E MAIA,
Engineer Director.
[1419

"ASAHI BEER."

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MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA
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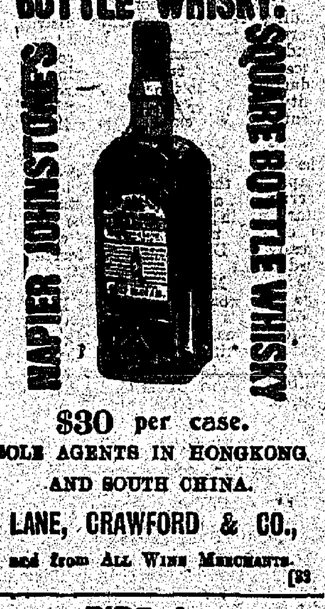

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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION No. 1

THERAPION No. 2

THERAPION No. 3

A DUTY FOR YOU

THERAPION

THE WAR.

(Continued from page 5.)

Franco-Belgian Front.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

SEVERAL ENEMY RAIDS.

LONDON, December 21st.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The enemy raided a post north-east of Hargicourt and also under cover of the fog captured an advance post to the east of Messines.

We drove off raiders north-east of Armentieres and to the north of the Menin Road.

We inflicted many casualties.

There were patrol encounters south-east of Cambrai and both artilleries were active at Bullecourt, the enemy's being increasingly active south-east of Ypres.

LATER.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig says there is nothing to report.

FRENCH FRONT.

STRONG ENEMY ATTACK FAILS.

LONDON, December 21st.

A *communiqué* says:—There is moderate reciprocal artillery activity on the whole front.

A strong enemy attack in Lorraine, preceded by a violent bombardment of the treaches north of Reillon, completely failed.

The enemy left numerous dead.

Aeroplanes bombed Dunkirk and Calais, three persons being killed and ten wounded.

AUTONOMOUS TCHECO-SLOVAK ARMY IN FRANCE.

PARIS, December 1st.

A decree creates an autonomous Tcheco-Slovak army in France, the nucleus being the Tcheco-Slovaks serving with French Army.

Italian Front.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIAN FRONT.

ITALIANS RECAPTURE GROUND.

LONDON, December 21st.

A wireless Italian official message states:—In the region of the Asolone Front, to the east of the Brenta, we recaptured a considerable portion of the ground lost on Tuesday.

We dispersed a strong counter-attack at Monte Pertica.

SEVERE ENEMY LOSSES.

LONDON, December 20th.

An Italian official message states:—We drove back with severe losses an attack on the front from Tasson to Col Dell Orso. Sailors repulsed an atttack at the Cortellazzo bridgehead.

GERMAN CLAIMS.

LONDON, December 21st.

A German wireless official message states:—We repulsed repeated counter-attacks against the newly-won lines at Monte Pertica.

The number of prisoners captured between the Brenta and the Piave since December 11th total 270 officers and 8,150 men.

LATER.

A further German official report says:—The Italians seven times attacked the heights we won westward of Monte Asolone, and three times attacked Monte Pertica. They also attacked Monte Solarolo. All failed.

Naval Activities.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ENEMY SUBMARINES DESTROYED.

FRENCH DESTROYERS ACCOUNT FOR TWO.

ATHENS, December 21st.

French destroyers have accounted for two enemy submarines between Tranto and Itea.

One was sunk with all hands.

The crew abandoned the other, and the captain, two officers and 16 men were captured.

General.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ENEMY'S SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN.

DISSATISFIED WITH RESULTS.

LONDON, December 21st.

Reuter's Agency is authorised to state that although it is true that we are not destroying more U-boats than are being built, it is clear from recent attacks on convoys by surface ships that the enemy is not satisfied with the results of the submarine campaign, recognising that it requires assistance.

GERMANY'S ECONOMIC FUTURE.

ACUTE PROBLEMS.

LONDON, December 21st.

German anxiety regarding Germany's economic future is being constantly revealed.

Lecturing in Bremen, Dr. Karstadt, one of the best known speakers of the German Colonial Society, said:—"When our millions of soldiers return from the war, they must be provided with bread and work. But how, if the raw material is lacking, for example, cotton? The problem is acute owing to the closer union of the British Empire."

Dr. Karstadt declared that Turkey could not satisfy Germany's hunger for raw material. Germany must have a Central Africa stretching from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean. Hence Germany must recover her colonies and enlarge them. She must also construct essential naval bases. Dr. Karstadt concluded by picturing German submarines operating from Dar-es-Salam as far as Aden.

PRIME MINISTER ANALYSES WAR SITUATION.

THE FOOD QUESTION.

LONDON, December 20th.

In the House of Commons, on the motion for the adjournment, Mr. Lloyd George, reviewing the war situation, dealt first with the food question, and said that two circumstances had recently contributed to the gravity of the position, namely, the failure to get margarine and butter from Denmark and Holland, and also that the Allied food shortage was greater than anticipated. Hence we had considerably to sacrifice our own resources in order to supply the Allies. He was sure that when Britons realised that any deprivation was due to their sharing with their brave Allies, they would bear it with greater heart and spirit. He was glad to say that, owing to the efforts of the Food Controller, circumstances which occasioned much anxiety during the last few days had already visibly improved. The food queues were largely due to the shortage of margarine, butter and cheese. The tea position was steadily improving, and he hoped that by increased home manufacture the margarine position would also improve. He emphasised that unless there was a fairer distribution of foodstuffs the Government would take over the distribution.

SUBMARINE MENACE UNDER CONTROL.

Referring to shipping, Mr. Lloyd George said that the margin of loss at sea was narrowed, for the losses were decreasing, building was increasing and the sinking of submarines was increasing. The shipping losses had been lighter by hundreds of thousands of tons than he estimated in August. That was very largely owing to improvement in the Navy's methods of keeping the submarine under control.

Proceeding, Mr. Lloyd George said the aggregate British shipbuilding in 1917 exceeded the record year of 1913. (Cheers.) The fact that the destruction of German submarines had steadily increased in 1917 was remarkably encouraging, because it showed that the Admiralty and the Shipping Controller were grappling with the most menacing situation with which we were confronted in this war.

HOPES FOR THIS YEAR NOT REALISED.

Dealing with the military situation, the Prime Minister admitted that the hopes formed at the beginning of the year had not been realised. This was entirely attributable to the Russian collapse. He emphasised that, despite Russian activity, the Germans had not quite held their own in the West. On the contrary, they had been beaten in many battles and had secured only one conspicuous success, which was attributable to a surprise, which was now the subject of enquiry. The Germans had lost 100,000 prisoners, very valuable ground and hundreds of guns, despite the fact that no dangerous enemy menaced them on the Eastern Front. He did not doubt that if the Russians had fulfilled expectations and carried out their allotted part, the pride of Prussian military power would have been completely humbled. The successes we had gained in 1917 would permanently affect the future of the world.

MOST NOTABLE EVENTS IN THE WAR.

The captures of Bagdad and Jerusalem added more to the prestige of Britain throughout the world than almost any other event in the war. The capture of Jerusalem had most profoundly impressed the whole civilised world. A good deal had been said about side-shows, but the British Empire owed a good deal to side-shows. In recording the events of 1917, history would place first the Russian Revolution, then the entry of America into world politics, and then the conquest of Mesopotamia and Palestine, and the release of the Arab from the domination of the Turk.

SUCCESS OF INTER-ALLIED COUNCIL.

Mr. Lloyd George said that the Inter-Allied Council would deal with the financial economic, shipping and other vital questions. Its decisions would affect all nations. This would have a greater effect on international relations than could have been imagined. Up to the present the Council had been a conspicuous success. It had been free of and had helped to remove friction. The various countries had found therein a means for discussing and interchanging views and helping to reach decisions. They were using it freely. When the great machinery of this Council, which had already started, and to which Britain, France, the United States and Italy had given their best men, was developed it would have a great influence in directing the economic policy of the Governments represented.

GERMANY'S LATE COLONIES.

Regarding the German Colonies, the Prime Minister said this must be settled by the International Peace Congress. The future trustees of those Colonies must consider the sentiments of the people themselves, whether they were anxious to secure the return of their former masters or entrust themselves to others. The wishes, desires and interests of the peoples of these countries must be the dominant factor in settling their future Government.

ANGLO-FRENCH ASSISTANCE TO ITALY.

The situation had become far more menacing owing to two events, during the last few weeks. Firstly, the unexpected defeat of Italy and the despatch of British and French assistance there at a very critical moment; undoubtedly done with a celerity which greatly surprised the enemy. The British and French support was both material and moral. It had encouraged and fired the Italians, and troops that a few weeks ago were completely dispersed over Italy were returning to the ranks. The British and French troops, therefore, could claim a very large share in restoring the position on the Italian Front. (Cheers.) Nevertheless, the Italian defeat made the military position more anxious for the British and French war directions, and it meant a greater drain on the man-power of Great Britain and France.

THE RUSSO-GERMAN ARMISTICE.

The second fact responsible for the worsening of the position was the Russian armistice. True, the armistice provided for the non-movement of troops to the West, but "we have heard of 'scraps of paper' before, and the country that relies for its security on Germany keeping her promises, either in the spirit or the letter, has not profited by experience." (Cheers.) These two factors have compelled us to make greater sacrifices in order to strengthen the armies in the field in the coming year.

MAN-POWER AND LABOUR.

The pledges given to Labour in 1916 in connection with recruiting were necessary and desirable in the interests of the country, but circumstances over which they had no control necessitated either the alteration or cancellation of those pledges. The Government must call up many men at present protected by the conditions of their employment. Before asking for legislation enabling this course, the Minister of National Service would, next week, lay the whole position before the leaders of the Trade Unions. Another circumstance impelling the Government to make a further strain on the man-power was that they were at present forced to send back to the fighting line men who had been repeatedly wounded. It was unfair and intolerable that such men should be sent back while there were men in the country who had never been to the Front. (Cheers.) Undoubtedly, the next few months would be the most trying of the war, because one great Power had practically gone out and another great Power was not fully in; therefore, our burden would be considerable.

THE ENEMIES' DIFFICULTIES.

The enemy, however, also had difficulties. For example, owing to the British blockade, and German workers had deteriorated physically, hence the output of Germany per man had decreased by thirty-three per cent., as compared with the first year of the war. France's losses were undoubtedly very severe. Italy's losses, despite the reverses, were not comparable with the losses of Austria. Despite our great casualties, the permanent losses of the British Army were not more than one-fourth or one-fifth of the permanent losses of the Germans.

The reserve man-power of the nations actively allied against Germany was twice as great as that of the Central Powers and their Allies.

GREAT BRITAIN'S WAR-AIMS.

Referring to yesterday's war-aims' debate, the Prime Minister remarked that since Russia had entered into separate negotiations, she must be responsible for the protection of her own territory, and that also disposed of any understanding regarding Constantinople.

Mr. Lloyd George reiterated that we had not entered the war in order to annex a single yard of territory. (Cheers.) We had entered the war because we believed that the honour of Great Britain was involved, in standing by her word. (Cheers.) The war was the result of the restless arrogance of the military caste of Prussia, who were determined to force their power on the world. They had planned the war for years; they were once even prepared to overthrow their own ruler in order to set up another ruler who was more in sympathy with their aims. They had repeatedly tried to force war on Russia, who was compelled to purchase peace at the price of humiliation. They had tried to force war on France, who also had to purchase peace at a price that we would not have endured. The character of the Prussian military caste was exemplified by the Zabern incident. A soldier, if he had a sword, had the right under the German military law to run a civilian through. Let the House translate that into terms of international relations. (Cheers.) Other nations had been civilian nations before the war and they said: "You have no business in Belgium. Get out." The reply was: "By German military law we have the right to run you through for daring to interfere." That was the temper that made war, and until it was broken there would never be peace in the world, and that is why we said that victory was an essential condition of peace. It was not because it satisfied some low, vindictive sense in human nature merely to punish, but because we realised that victory was the only thing that would give reality to peace terms. A League of Nations in which Germany was represented by that military caste triumphant would be a hollow farce. (Cheers.) The people of Germany must be in the League of Nations. That was why victory itself was more important than mere terms. It was because victory alone would give reality to peace terms that the Government would ask the Trade Unions and the House of Commons for greater powers to enable them to increase the necessary means. (Loud cheers.)

FUTURE OF MESOPOTAMIA AND ARMENIA.

Mr. Lloyd George emphasised that what will happen to Mesopotamia and Armenia must be left to the Peace Conference, but one thing which would never happen would be their restoration to the Turks.

ADVICE BY MR. ASQUITH.

Mr. Asquith, following Mr. Lloyd George, emphasised that shipping and finance were the two most formidable problems a year ago. Now they were much more formidable. He hoped that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his next Budget, would make further taxation demands. There was a feeling, which he believed was wholly unwarranted, of insecurity regarding loans. He regarded the State's obligation in this matter as sacred. With regard to shipping, it was far the most vital need of the country, before the needs of the army and munitions. He urged the Government to use every means to make it clear that we were fighting for security, liberty and justice in the world through a free confederation of equal States. The events in Russia showed the necessity for moral accompanying a material campaign. A League of Nations was the avowed purpose of this country and the Empire from the very first.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

ARMISTICE BETWEEN UKRAINIANS AND BOLSHEVIKS.

ODESSA, December 20th.

Owing to the Ukrainians ordering the Bolsheviks to cease interfering in the administration of the town, and not allowing the Bolshevik expedition against the Don Cossacks to pass through Ukraine, there have been three days' sanguinary fighting between the Ukrainians and the Bolsheviks. The leader of the Bolsheviks was killed and an armistice was arranged.

Bands of criminals have been pillaging the shops and houses, but, probably, order will soon be restored.

REPLY TO THE MAXIMALIST ULTIMATUM.

PETROGRAD, December 21st.

The Ukrainian Republic, replying to the Maximalist ultimatum, demands absolute non-intervention in its affairs, the recall of the Ukrainian troops from the other Fronts to Ukraine, the non-intervention of the Commissioners and the Generalissimo on the Ukrainian and Roumanian South-Western Fronts, the participation of the Ukrainian Republic in the peace negotiations and the representation of Ukraine, to the extent of one-third, in the future Federal Government. The reply also refuses supplies from Ukraine unless cash is paid, of which one-third must be in gold.

The Maximalist Commissioners have replied insisting that Ukraine shall renounce its support of General Kaledin and the Bourgeoisie rebellion.

GENERAL KALEDIN ENTERS ROSTOFF.

LONDON, December 21st.

The *Times* Petrograd Correspondent states that General Kaledin entered Rostoff on December 15th, after six days' fighting, in which the Red Guards lost 800 killed and 1,000 wounded.

The Maximalist leaders took refuge on the warships which attempted to leave the river, but the cruiser *Aolkida* stranded and was prevented from reaching the sea by the Cossack artillery.

FREE GERMANS IN PETROGRAD.

LONDON, December 21st.

The *Daily Chronicle's* Petrograd Correspondent states that wagon loads of German prisoners, virtually free, are daily arriving at Petrograd, and German soldiers in uniform are met everywhere in the streets. Undoubtedly, the German influence is working strongly, and it is believed the Germans were concerned in the drink riots, which the Soviet declares to have been the work of the Cadets, in order to immobilise the Soviet troops.

There have been many arrests.

EXPOUNDING MAXIMALIST VIEWS TO GERMANS.

LONDON, December 21st.

The *Daily Mail's* Petrograd Correspondent states that M. Trotzky has ordered the publication of a German newspaper for distribution in the German trenches, expounding the Maximalist views.

AUSTRO-GERMAN EX-PRISONERS COMMAND BOLSHEVIKS.

LONDON, December 21st.

The *Morning Post's* Petrograd Correspondent states that in a fight between the Bolsheviks and the Cossacks at Tashkent, the former, who were victorious, were commanded by Austrian and German officers who are ex-prisoners.

It is believed that a force of ex-prisoners under their own officers, equalling two Army Corps, is within striking distance of Petrograd.

RUSSIAN STAFF IN ROUMANIA JOIN UKRAINIANS.

LONDON, December 21st.

The *Daily News'* Petrograd Correspondent states that the Russian Staff on the Roumanian Front has joined the Ukrainians, and that General Tcherdetcheff has been appointed Generalissimo of Ukraine.

BOLSHEVIK REGIME TOTTERING.

COPENHAGEN, December 21st.

A private message from Finland says the Bolshevik *régime* is shaking, hence the state of siege at Petrograd.

There have been numerous arrests, including the ex-Ministers MM. Savinkoff and Tchernoff.

RUSSIAN OFFICERS VOLUNTEER FOR AMERICAN ARMY.

LONDON, December 21st.

Reuter's Correspondent at the American Headquarters in France reports that the officers of the Russian Army in France have volunteered unanimously to serve in the United States Army.

The request is being referred to Washington.

It is likely that many of their men will follow the officers.

CONSCRIPTION REFERENDUM IN AUSTRALIA.

PARTIAL RETURNS.

MELBOURNE, December 21st.

Partial returns of the Referendum give a 52,000 majority against Conscription out of 658,000, which is a quarter of the total of the electorate.

The returns are chiefly from the Anti-Conscription strongholds, and the soldiers' vote is not included.

GERMANY'S LAST COLONY.

TEUTON PRESS ON EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, December 21st.

The German Press is adopting an inspired attitude that the honours of war with regard to the East African campaign rest with the Germans.

The *Cologne Gazette* says:—"There is little reason for rejoicing in London and elsewhere. General Lettow von Vorbeck is not yet vanquished, and we hope that he will still hold out for a long time. If, after his immortal deeds, he should be compelled to lower his flag and our last Colony should thus be really lost, our enemies must know that the pledges which we hold in Europe will thereby be made only doubly precious. With these pledges we shall win back the tropical soil we need and intend to have for our future economic life."

BRITISH NAVY AND ITS WORK

WHAT IS WRONG?

[BY ARCHIBALD HURD.]

We all have our war maps, which are studied from time to time in order to judge the importance of movements on the various fronts. How many persons ever refer to a chart, or even an atlas, when some incident occurs at sea in the effort to understand its significance? The sea is regarded as a flat expanse without features, and thus great injustice is done to the British Fleet. In point of fact, the strategic features of the oceans and seas are more vital than those of any land front; while in the latter case an army can, and does, maintain an unbroken line of trenches, at sea a navy cannot do so. Our seamen—about one-twentieth the number of our soldiers—have to patrol on a front of about 900 miles in the North Sea, always conscious that darkness invites a surprise attack by the enemy at an unknown point. Darkness and surprise are the allies of a fleet acting on interior lines and placed on the defensive. He can always make a thrust, like an adept swordsman, and he can do so with every possibility of success on a moonless night, choosing as his objective a point off the Shetland Islands, or bombarding a spot on the coast between Yorkshire and Essex, or perhaps endeavouring to cut our essential communications across the Channel; in any event he has a 900-mile front open to him, and he has the enormous advantage which surprise, darkness, and speed give him.

FIVE GREAT TASKS.

The Navy is fighting five enemies at sea, which may be set out thus:—

Natural Forces.—Storms and fogs and currents are conspicuous among them. This country loses many hundred lives a year at sea—what are described as marine casualties. We are at war, but Nature indulges in just as fierce outbreaks, and just as baffling moods of fog and mist as at other times. Nature has to be defeated.

The High Seas Fleet.—We cannot see the German ships, but they exist. We are apt to forget that the High Seas Fleet offers a continual menace to us. No force has ever been "contained" as the enemy of to-day is being "contained"; month after month passes, and, rather than fight, he remains behind his mine-fields, shore guns, and submarines, with Heligoland as his impregnable advanced base, provided with destroyers, submarines, and air-craft. But the Grand Fleet, with its attendant cruisers, destroyers, and auxiliaries, must be kept concentrated and at the fullest possible strength, so that if the Germans suddenly break out their defeat is certain. The Grand Fleet must always be ready for battle.

The Mine.—All the time the Germans are laying mines off our shores, in the entrances to our harbours, and in the highways of commerce. They have many mine-laying submarines always at work, creeping along unseen and placing their "eggs" where they are likely to do the most harm.

The Raider.—Since the war began, the peril of the raider has existed, and it still exists. The Germans have not got many through the net, even in the darkness and by using neutral flags and disguises, but they are continually trying to do so. Their ill-success is a tribute to the efficiency of our patrols, and to the vigilance of the Grand Fleet. In the last Great War the only trouble after Trafalgar was due to raiders, which were always at sea, getting in and out of their ports in spite of the watchfulness of our blockading forces, and capturing thousands of our merchantmen. We thus lost half our mercantile marine, and the captures were more numerous after Trafalgar than before.

The Submarine.—The Germans have pressed into their service the submarine, armed with powerful quick-firing guns and the torpedo, carrying an explosive charge which can sink almost any ship. The submarine has a great radius of action, and is no longer confined to the waters in proximity to its base; it can travel on the surface twice as fast as an ordinary tramp steamer, and under the water about as fast; it can operate by night as by day; it can fire its torpedo when submerged, with only a periscope shewing above the surface, and the periscope, a very small object, is often undistinguishable even at fairly close quarters. The effect of arming merchantmen has been to drive the U-boats under water when attacking, and that, while decreasing our shipping losses, increases our Fleet's difficulties.

TWO WAR DISEASES BY SEA.

Those five paragraphs perhaps convey some idea of the tasks which the British Fleet is doing at a time when, ignoring the charts, some persons are suggesting that the work is being badly done. I have always held that this country will never appreciate the debt which it owes to its seamen until it is invaded or reduced to a condition of starvation—brought face to face with some such situation as that of Italy to-day. All the fighting is taking place outside this country. Why? Our armies would stand defeated if the British Fleet failed to achieve complete success at sea.

But recently the Germans sent out two swift raiders. The non-charters at once declared in indignation that someone ought to be punished. If you have an ordinary map by you, turn to the North Sea! You will notice that the incident, a very unfortunate but unavoidable incident, as the First Lord, like Mr. Balfour on a former occasion, has said, occurred somewhere between Bergen and the Shetland Islands. The enemy warships, with a speed of over thirty knots and heavy guns, rushed northward in the darkness with all lights screened, keeping close in to Danish and Norwegian territorial waters; in half an hour they had completed the outrage and murder; and then they had to cover a course of 200 miles—notice the distance—until they reached the Naze and could decide whether to return to Germany by way of the North Sea or to strike home through

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

ENEMY WILES ON THE ITALIAN FRONT.

ANTI-BRITISH PROPAGANDA.

Writing on October 21st (some days before the Austro-German offensive) from the Italian Front to the *Corriere della Sera* of Milan, Signor Luigi Barzini, the well-known war correspondent, cited examples of the propaganda carried on by the Austrians among the Italian troops. The most striking feature of this propaganda is its anti-British character. As in Russia and France, so in Italy, England has been held up by German and Austrian agents as the Power who alone prevents peace and compels her Allies to sacrifice themselves to her perfidious designs.

Some of the leaflets disseminated among the Italian troops by means of special propaganda bombs, or dropped from aeroplanes, run as follows:—

"Italian soldiers:—

"At the request of the Italian Government, English and French soldiers at Milan and at Turin have been firing for two days with machine-guns upon old Italian soldiers who, when called up, refused to go to the front, as well as upon the people who took their part. Countless killed and wounded."

"There are now in Italy 14,000 English troops, and their number grows daily, because they are used as policemen. They occupy your ports and railways, they have seized your trade and swagger as masters in your cities, killing pitilessly those who ask for bread and peace."

"At Milan, Turin, San Remo, Civita Vecchia, Florence, and Genoa, there have been great demonstrations by the people who are tired of war and demand immediate peace. Consequently English and French troops, which were in readiness, were called out, and with cannon and machine-guns, they perpetrated a real and horrible massacre among the demonstrators and among the Italian troops themselves. There were 500 killed, thousands of wounded, and among them also Italian officers, women, and among them also Italian officers, women, and children."

"Your Government has been bought by English gold. Therefore it is deaf to the cries of the people; and instead of giving you peace, your Ministers place the independence of your fatherland little by little in the power of the English monster. Agree with us quickly, and know that, though we will not yield an inch of shore or sea, we are always ready honestly to divide with you the dominion of the Adriatic. Thus you will be the masters of a free sea. Otherwise, good-bye to the Adriatic, good-bye to your navigation and commerce. You will inevitably disappear down the throat of the insatiable English lion, like the Russians. If you do not decide to stop the scandalous British jury, you will share the sad end of your Russian allies, whom the unbreakable British yoke still prevents from concluding an honourable peace."

Among the literature distributed was a pamphlet describing Italy as "the latest British colony." On its cover the Italian peninsula is represented in perspective. Naples is marked as the headquarters of the British Censorship; Rome as the headquarters of the British Command; a gigantic British officer, pistol in hand, is portrayed as covering half of Italy, while over Lombardy towers an English soldier engaged in bayoneting a poor, ragged woman surrounded by children who are imploring pity.

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the Sound; for the Germans, with their mines and patrols, can use the Baltic entrance for cruisers as we cannot. Two hundred miles only! The Naze is about 350 miles from the Firth of Forth, and even farther from any naval base on the English coast. Study a chart of the North Sea, draw a line from the scene of the engagement to the Naze, and the character of the incident is revealed.

One more point. The Fleet is grappling with two insidious war diseases—the raider and the submarine; the cure for the former is the cruiser, which must be more powerful than the raider, or it will be defeated; and the cure for the submarine is the destroyer. British seamen, whether "in the Northern mists" or at the Admiralty, never know which form the trouble will take. They may provide a cruiser escort, which means that the cruiser, whose defence against the U-boat is her speed, has to keep pace with the merchantmen, going at six or eight knots an hour; and thus a big target may be presented for a U-boat, as instance the fate of a score of cruisers. Or they may decide that the submarine is the immediate danger, and, use destroyers for escort, and then an enemy cruiser of great gun-power and high speed may appear out of the darkness. Sometimes the enemy is bound to score. But how often does he do so? If we look at our meal tables, we get an answer; if we turn to a paper and see that about 5,000 "targets" for submarines and raiders enter or leave our ports every week, we get further evidence of the way the Fleet is doing its work; if we study the output of our munition works, largely dependant on oversea supplies of raw material, further light is thrown on the matter; if we glance at the morning *communiqués* describing what our sea-supported soldiers are doing, we must be reminded that folly and muddle reign neither at the Admiralty, nor in the Grand Fleet, nor in the patrols.

With limited resources the Navy is performing miracles every day, and yet we are told that there is widespread public dissatisfaction. Perhaps an invasion would cure that trouble, if it exists, of which I am not convinced, or at least such a threat as our forefathers lived under for years, when Napoleon trained the Grand Army at Boulogne and for month after month continued his preparations for over-running this country. The great British sailors, knowing that he had no long-range guns, mines, submarines, or destroyers to support his scheme, nevertheless admitted that they could not interfere with him, and could only hope to defeat him when he put to sea. Science has come to the aid of the second greatest sea Power of the world, and some of us, after a hearty sea-borne meal, sit in our easy chairs in comfort, perhaps, smoking tobacco from Cuba, or India, or the United States and wonder what our sailors are doing.—*Daily Telegraph.*

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

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THE Steamship "MAYACHI MARU" having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed AT THEIR RISK into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 27th Dec. at 5 P.M. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, on the 22nd Dec., at 10 A.M.

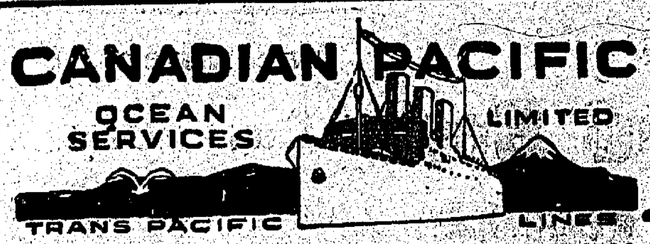
Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by:
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
Agents.
Hongkong, 16th December, 1917. [1230

CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED



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To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver

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EMPRESS OF ASIA. 26,625 tons displacement. **EMPRESS OF RUSSIA** 26,625 tons displacement.

Electric Heat in Every Cabin. Electric Light in Every Berth.

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Twin Screw Steel Steamships, with Modern Accommodations.

Excellent Table. Reduced First Class Fares.

S.S. "Monteagle" calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki. ALL STEAMERS call at Shanghai both East and West Bound.

Through bills of lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Railway to all Overland Points in Canada, and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Points, European Ports and the West Indies.

For information as to Passage Fares, Freight Rates, etc., apply to Agents:

HONGKONG—MANILA—SHANGHAI—NAGASAKI—MOJI—KOBE—YOKOHAMA.

P. D. SUTHERLAND, General Agent, Passenger Department, Hongkong, Telephone 42.

J. H. WALLACE, General Agent, Hongkong.

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P. & O. S. N. CO.

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WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE.

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WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

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E. V. D. PARR, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS		TO SAIL
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	... Monday,	24th Dec., Noon.
HAIPHONG	"TAISANG"	..... Friday,	28th Dec., 7 A.M.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Friday,	28th Dec., 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"KOONSHING"	—Saturday,	29th Dec., D'light.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	... Friday,	4th Jan., 3 P.M.

CALCUTTA LINE:—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta Calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, freqsently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

This line is temporarily disorganised owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtsze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtsze Ports.

MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, sailing at Hoihow when inducement offers

BORNEO LINE:—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by Steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

UNDER STRAITS GOVERNMENT PASSPORT REGULATIONS. All European Passengers leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers.

Telephone No. 215. [6

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THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

OWNERS OF THE "SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS,

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CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. "CHINA"

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU TO SAN FRANCISCO.

JAN. 26, 1918.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. G. KITTEL, Freight and Passenger Agent, Prince's Building, Ice House Street.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TIMANOEK ...	JAVA	...	27th Dec.	AMOY & SHANGHAI
TJITAROEM...	AMOY	30th Dec.	1st Jan.	JAVA
TJILATJAP ...	JAVA & MACASSAR	5th Jan	10th Jan.	KOBE
TJIKINI	JAVA	15th Jan	20th Jan.	SHANGHAI

* Wireless Telegraphy.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia."

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN, York Building, 1st Floor. Telephone No. 1574. [8

JAVA-PACIFIC LINE

OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

MONTHLY SERVICE BETWEEN

NETH. INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG & SAN FRANCISCO

Next Sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI. Subject to Change Without Notice.

S.S. "TJIKEMBANG" ... ... 27th December.

The Steamers have accommodation for a mited number of Saloon Passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

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(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "NEDERLAND")

"ROTTERDAM LLOYD" ROYAL MAIL LINE

STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "ROTTERDAMSCHE LLOYD"

JOINT SERVICE

Between NETHERLAND INDIES, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SAN FRANCISCO

Next Sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU

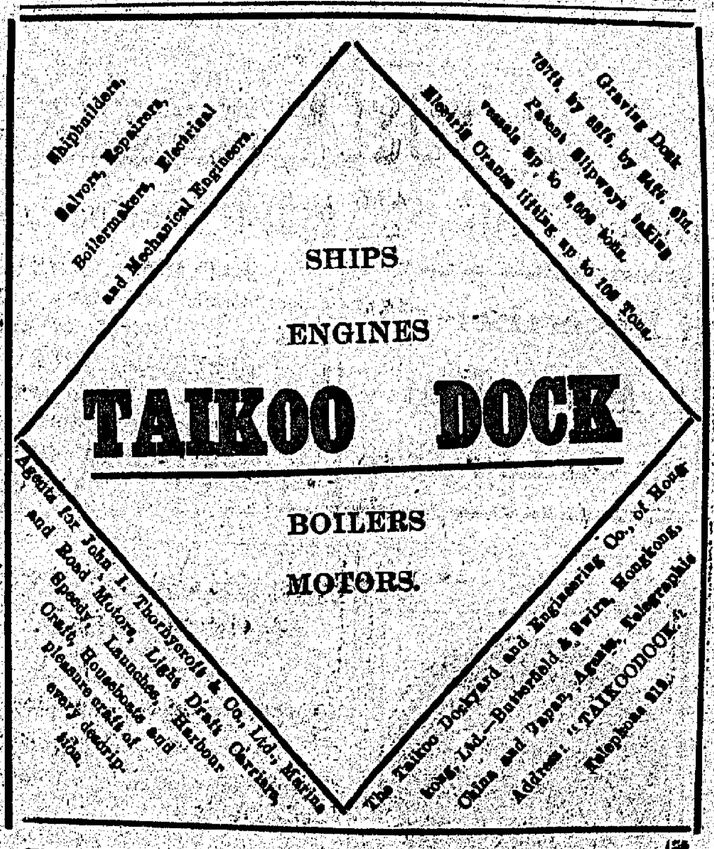
Steamers	Tonnage	to sail.
To SAN FRANCISCO.		
"KAWI"	8,000 ...	26th Dec
"GROTIUS"	10,000 ...	2nd Jan.
"VONDEL"	10,000 ...	9th Jan.
To SINGAPORE AND JAVA.		
"OPHIR"	8,000 ...	29th Dec.
"PRINSES JULIANA"	14,000 ...	12th Jan.
"WILIS"	8,000 ...	26th Jan.
"REMBRANDT"	10,000 ...	9th Feb.

These Superior Passenger Steamers have accommodation for First and Second Class Saloon Passengers.

For further particulars please apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN, Agents.

352] JAVA PACIFIC MAIL SERVICE.



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THOS. COOK & SON.

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OFFICIAL PASSENGER AGENTS TO THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

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Telegraphic address "COUPON." A.B.C. THOS. COOK & SON.

Telephone No. 624. Hongkong Hotel Buildings, corner of Pedder Street and Des Voeux Road, HONGKONG.

Also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA.

Chief Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C. 669

WEATHER REPORT.

December 23rd, at 12.03.—No returns from Shanghai, Vladivostock and Japan. The anti-cyclone has further increased in intensity, and slight to moderate increase of pressure have occurred at the majority of stations reporting.

Fresh monsoon will prevail along the China coast, and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since 1st January, 81.48 inches, against an average of 82.82 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT	FORECAST.
Hongkong to Gap Rock ...	N. & N.E. winds, fresh; fine.
Formosa Channel	Northerly gale.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan...	The same as No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

23RD DECEMBER, A.M.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level	Temperature	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Wind Force.	Weather
Vladivostock	8 a.	—	—	—	—	—	o
Nemuro	8 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hakodate	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokio	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kochi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oshima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naha	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ishi'jma	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bonin Island	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weihaiwei	8 a.	30.42	28	62	NW	6	o
Hankow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiukiang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gutzlaff	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sharp Peak	"	30.28	47	63	N	0	o
Amoy	"	30.20	60	96	NE	0	o
Swatow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taihoku	8 a.	30 23	54	92	N	4	r
Tai-hu	"	30.07	54	—	N	4	o
Tainan	"	30 09	54	—	N	6	r
Koshun	"	29.99	66	—	NE	7	o
Pescadores	"	30.13	55	—	N	10	o
Canton	8 a.	30 27	54	64	N	2	b
Hongkong	"	30 15	51	60	N	2	c
Gap Rock	"	30 14	—	—	N	5	o
Macao	"	30.18	46	72	N	4	b
Wuchow	9 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoihow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phulien	7 a.	30.17	57	77	NE	4	o
Tourane	"	29 98	70	—	E	3	o
Cape St. James	"	29.78	73	—	ENE	6	b
Aparri	6 a.	29.86	73	81	NE	4	r
Dagupan	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manila	"	29.79	77	95	NE	1	o
Legaspi	"	29.7c	72	86	—	0	b
Tacloban	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iloilo	"	29.76	75	92	NE	4	o
Surigao	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	4.30	29.68	75	—	NE	2	o
Labuan	6 a.	29.73	78	95	SW	6	o

T. E. CLAXTON, *Director.*

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.

6. STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squal, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew (wet).

7. RAIN in inches, tenths and hundreds

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, December 22nd.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 8 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	30.08	30.18	30.14
Temperature ...	62	51	59
Humidity ...	63	66	52
Wind Direction...	NNE	North	NNW
" Force ...	2	2	2
Weather	b	c	b
Rain	—	—	—

Highest open-air Temperature on 22nd 63

Lowest open-air Temperature on 22rd 49

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 24th to 30th December

Day of Week	Date of Month	High Water H'kong Mean Time.	High Water Height	Low Water H'kong Mean Time.	Low Water Height
		h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon.	24	m. 6 32	4 7	m 0 22	2 7
		6 4a	6 7	m 11 32	3 3
Tues.	25	m 7 58	4 5	m 1 27	1 9
		6 48a	7 2	0 4a	3 5
Wed.	26	m 9 4	4 4	m 2 16	1 4
		7 31a	7 6	0 43a	3 6
Thurs.	27	m 8 15	4 3	m 2 57	3 6
		8 12a	7 8	1 1a	1 0
Fri.	28	m 10 38	4 3	m 3 35	3 7
		8 51a	7 9	1 59a	3 5
Satur.	29	m 11 18	4 2	m 4 11	0 7
		9 29a	7 8	2 38a	3 4
Sun.	30	m 11 56	4 2	m 4 46	0 7
		10 4a	7 7	3 19a	3 4

CHURCH SERVICES.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL, Hongkong. Christmas Day, 25th December, 1917. Holy Communion (6.45 a.m.) Hymns, 59, 62, 320, 324, 317, 558 and 551; Service, Merbecke. Holy Communion (7.45 a.m.) Hymns, 59, 62, 320, 322, 558 and 551; Service, Merbecke. (Matins (11 a.m.) Responses, Festal; Venite, Crotch; Psalm, Monk, Ousley, Macfarren and Turle; Te Deum, Oakeley in F; Jubilate, Goodson in C; Hymns, 60, 61 and 59. God Save the King. *N.B.*—Psalm 19, verses 1, 7, 12 and 15 in unison; Psalm 45, verses 1, 4, 7, 11 and 12 in unison; Psalm 85, verses 4, 7 and 13 in unison; Psalm 62, verses 1 and 6 in unison. Holy Communion (12 Noon).

VISITORS AT HOTELS.

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Miss A. G. Anderson
Mr G. E. Anderson
Mr & Mrs J. W. Appleton
Mr D. Abraham
Mr J. H. Boring
Mr H. Murray Bain
Mrs Z. Baring
Mr & Mrs H. A Baxter
Master Baxter
Capt J Baxter
Mrs R. Bellilios
Mr J D. J. Bell
Mr H. J. Bell
Mr A. B. Belbin
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Mr R. J. Birbeck
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Mr D. Reichelman
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Mr J. da Silva
Mr & Mrs F. da Silva
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Mrs Stewart and children
Mrs Stubbings and daughter
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Canton: Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to HEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to HEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
Managing Agents.

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"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & PUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

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General Agents.

or to REISS & Co., Canton.

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C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 25th Dec., D'light.
TSINGTAO, WEIHAIWEI & CHEFOO	"HUICHOW"	On 27th Dec. 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 27th Dec 3 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI."

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

☞ SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amidships Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

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TELEPHONE 36. 4

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW. AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAITAN"	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	TUESDAY,	1st Jan., at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier)

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APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
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EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon

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TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers to Colombo	Leave Hongkong Noon	Connecting Mail Str. from Colombo	Due at Marseilles 1917	Due at London 1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO,
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong About

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available be Messageries Maritimes Company

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transhipment),
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

Steamers.	Leave H'kong about	Leave S'pore about	Due at M'seilles, if sailing about	Due London about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth Furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.

Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.

Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.

Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR.
Superintendent.

22

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NAGOYA and YOKOHAMA	S INABA MARU Capt. Higo	12,500	MONDAY, 31st Dec., at Noon.	

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA ZAMBOANGA THURSDAY ISLAND TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE PENANG and RANGOON,
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

NAGASAKI KOBE and YOKOHAMA	S AKI MARU Capt. Yoshikawa	12,500	FRIDAY, 18th Jan., at 11 A.M.	
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	S ATSUTA MARU Capt. Inadzu	16,000	SUNDAY, 13th Jan., at 11 A.M.	
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	JINSEN MARU Capt. Saito	8,000	FRIDAY, 4th Jan.	
KOBE				

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA AND COLON.

S Wireless Telegraphy

For Further Information, apply to—

TELEPHONE Nos. 822 and 875.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(K. MORI Manager)

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons		Leave Hongkong
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	FRI.,	4th Jan.
TENYO MARU	22,000	SAT.,	12th Jan.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	WED.,	23rd Jan.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	SAT.,	9th Feb.
PERSIA MARU	9,000	FRI.,	22nd Feb.
KOREA MARU	18,000	SAT.,	9th Mar.

The s.s. "Nippon Maru" and s.s. "Persia Maru" omit call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU	18,500	Tons
KIYO MARU	17,200	"
SEIYO MARU	14,000	"

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP Co.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

TELEPHONES 1274 and 1275.

T. DAIGO, Agent,
King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Aden, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

P. THOMAS, Agent,
Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line.

(TRANS PACIFIC).

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

"HAWAII MARU"	MONDAY,	24th Dec., at 3 P.M.
"CANADA MARU"	WED'DAY,	2nd Jan., at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly services between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connection are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N. Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Kosjang and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"JOSHIN MARU"	WED'DAY,	26th Dec., at 8 A.M.
"AMAKUSA MARU"	SUNDAY,	30th Dec., at 10 A.M.
"SOSHU MARU"	THURSDAY,	3rd Jan., at 6 A.M.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager
No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. Nos. 744 and 745. 46

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ORDER THE

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ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED.

Including the Movements of the Local Markets.

24 PAGES! 24 PAGES!! 24 PAGES!!

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	On Week-Days	On Sundays & Holidays
Tai O	7.30 A.M.	—
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	8.30 A.M.
Cheung Chow	7.30 A.M. 2.30 P.M.	—
Shataukok, Shatin and Sheungshui	9.00 P.M.	—
Aberdeen, Autau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, Santin, Stanley	4.30 P.M.	—
Canton, Samshui and Wuchow	7.20 A.M. Parcels 5.00 P.M. Letters 9.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 5.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Kongmoon	Except Saturdays 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Namtau and Sanmei	5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shamchun	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

For	On Week-Days	On Sundays	On Holidays
Macao	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	8.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.
Canton	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Shek Ki	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kongmoon	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kumchuk	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kaukong	6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 22ND DECEMBER, 1917.

Stocks.	Paid up Value.	Official Quotation 10.30 A.M.	Closing Quotation.	Last Dividend.
Banks.				
Hongkong and Shanghai	$125	$800, sellers $590, sales		£2 3/- int. a/c 1917
Insurance.				
Canton	$50	$300; sellers		$25 for 1915
China Fires	$20	$132½, buy.		$9 for 1915
Hongkong Fires	$50	$310		$27 for 1915
North Chinas	$5	T. 115, buy.		30% for 1916
Unions	$100	$735, buyers		$60 for 1915
Yangtzees	$50	$205		$21 for 1915
Shipping.				
Douglas S.S. Co.	$50	$77, sellers		$10 for year ending 30/6 17
				$1.25 for 1916
Canton Steamboats	$15	$13, sellers		—
Indo-China Pref.	$5	$33½, buyers		6/- for 1916
Do. Def.	$5	$181, buyers		50,- for 1916
Star Ferry Co.	$10	$23½		$2.10 for year ending 30/4/17
Refineries.				
China Sugars	$100	$90, buyers		$12 for 1916
Malabon Sugars	P30	$35, sellers		5 Ps. for 1916
Docks, Wharves and Godowns.				
Kowloon Wharf Co.	$50	$94½, buyers		$4 and bonus of $2 for 1916
H. and W. Dock Co.	$50	$124		$2½ int. account 1917
Shanghai Docks	Tls.100	T. 73, sel.		Tls. 7½ for year ending 30/4/16
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.				
Central Estates	$100	$90, buyers		$7 for 1916
Hongkong Hotels	$50	$90, buyers		$3 for ½ year
Hongkong Lands	$100	$90, buyers		$3½ int. account 1917
Hongkong Land Reclamation	$75	$115		$0.25 for 1916
Humphreys Estates	$10	$6½, buyers		50 cents for 1916
Kowloon Lands	$50	$30		$2 for 1916
West Points	$50	$31		$3 int. account 1917
Oils.				
Langka	$10	Ts. 15, sel.		T. 1 for year ending 31/10/16
Shells	$1	112/-, buy.		2/- int. account 1917
Ural Caspians	$1	30/-		9% for 1915/16
Mining.				
Kailans	$1	40/-, sellers		1/- int. act. year ending 30/6/17
Baubs	$1	$2½, buyers		None since 1910
Tronoh	$1	31,3		4/- int. account 1916
Cotton Mills.				
Ewo	Tls. 50	T. 177½		T. 20 for year ending 31/10/17
Kung Yik	Tls. 10	T.15.50		T.0.90 for year ending 30/11/16
Oriental C. S. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 50	T. 40, sel.		Tls. 6 for 1913
Shanghai	Tls. 50	T. 11x, sel		Tls. 6 for year ending 30/6/17
Yangtzepoo	Tls. 5	T. 7, buy.		Nil for 1915
Miscellaneous.				
China Borneos	$12	$7, buyers		60 cents for 1916
China Lights	$5	$3½, buyers		None since 1916
China Providents	$10	$7½, buyers		70 cents for 1916
Dairy Farms	$6	$28, buyers		$2 for year ending 31/7/17
Green Island Cement	$7½	$7.35, buy. $7½, sellers		80 cents for 1916
Hongkong Electrics	$10	$48, buyers		$3 for year ending 28/7/17
Hongkong Ices	$25	$150		$2 int. account 1917
Hongkong Ropes	$10	$29, buyers		$1 int. account 1917
Hongkong Steels	$10	$10		$1 for year ending 31/5/17
Hongkong Trams	5/-	$8.40 sellers $8, buyers		9% int. account 1917
Peak Trams Old	$10	$8½, sellers		7% for year ending do. [30/4/17
Do. New	$1	$0.90, sellers		35 cents for year ending 31/5/17
Steam Laundries	$5	$3, buyers		$1.25 for 1916
Union Waterboats	$7	$12		70 cents for 1916
Watson & Co.	$10	$5.60 sellers		None since 1914
Wm. Powell, Limited	$7	$6½, sellers		

Rubbers. (Singapore Currency).	Paid up Value.	Year Ends.	Latest Quotation.	Dividend for Last Year.	Int. Div. to Date.
Alor Gajah	$1	Sept.	$4.25	65 p. c.	40 p. c.
Ayer Pannas	$5	Jan.	$11.20	25 p. c.	—
Glenealy	$1	Oct.	$2.45	20 p. c.	10 p. c.
Kedah	$1	April	$4.00	55 p. c.	10 p. c.
Kempas	$2	June	$8.70	40 p. c.	—
Malaka Pindas	$1	Aug.	$2.75	33 p. c.	—
Malakoff	$2	Dec.	$4.80	30 p. c.	15 p. c.
New Serendah	$2	Dec.	$4.70	25 p. c.	10 p. c.
Sandycroft	$2	Jan.	$4.50	30 p. c.	12½ p. c.
Tapah	$10	Dec.	$21.00	35 p. c.	10 p. c.
Plantation Rubber in London			2/4½		

VERNON & SMYTH. Share Brokers.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

December 22nd

On London.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	3/-
Bank Bills, on demand	3/-
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	3/-
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	3/-
Credits, at 4 months' sight	3/1
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	3/1
On Paris.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	412½
Credits, at 4 months' sight	427
On New York.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	71⅞
Credits at 60 days' sight	—
On Bombay.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bills, on demand	nom
On Calcutta.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bills, on demand	nom
On Shanghai.—	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	—
On Yokohama.—On demand	138½
On Manila.—On demand—Peso	143
On Singapore.—On demand	128
On Batavia.—On demand	163
On Haiphong.—On demand	¼ % pm. s.
On Saigon.—On demand	½ % pm. s.
On Bangkok.—On demand	51½
Sovereign Bank's Buying Rate	$ 6.55 =
Gold Leaf, 100 fine, per tael	$44.00
Bar Silver per oz.	43⅛d.

Subsidiary Coins	per cent.	
Hongkong ...20 cents. pieces	$0.00	Premium
Hongkong ...10 „	$0.07	„
Canton .....20 „	$0.10	Discount
Canton .....10 „	$0.00	„

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY

Matinee—Damon and Pythias at the Victoria Theatre.

TO-MORROW.

Christmas Day—Public Holiday.

Wednesday, 26th Dec.:—
Boxing Day—Public Holiday.
2.30 p.m.—Football, Services v. Civilians at the Club Ground, Happy Valley.
4 p.m.—Football, England v. Scotland at the Club Ground, Happy Valley.

Tuesday, 1st Jan.:—
New Year Day—Public Holiday.

ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS of the MEETINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session, 1916.

REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.

PRICE $5

DAILY PRESS OFFICE

XMAS

If you are in doubt what to buy him for Xmas nothing would be more acceptable than a good smoke :—

GOLOFINA

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the last word in CIGARS.

SPECIALS The best EGYPTIAN Cigarettes

FELUCCA obtainable.

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This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd. [15

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Reinforced Concrete Specialists, King's Buildings, Hongkong.

REINFORCED CONCRETE.

We are fully equipped to design and build any structure of reinforced concrete, such as

Buildings: Godowns, factories, foundations, frames, floors, roofs of residential quarters, offices, foundations in bad ground.

Wharves, Bridges, Culverts, Chinneys, Towers, Reservoirs, Bins.

Retaining Walls, Dams, Ferro-Concrete Lighters.

Designs and estimates on application to:—

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.,

AGENTS. [27

BANKS

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

CAPITAL (& Paid up) ... ... Francs 45,000,000
(1/3 of the Capital subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic).

Chairman of the Board of Directors: André Berthelot,
General Manager: A. J. Parrotte.

HEAD OFFICE:
74, Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES:
PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, SAIGON.

BANKERS:
In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.
In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits, terms on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL,
Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH.
Queen's Buildings
5, Chater Road. Tel No. 2052.
Hongkong, 14th May, 1917. [648

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. [10

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital... ... ... £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING,
Manager.
Hongkong, 8th May 1917. [141

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling £1,500,000, at 2/—	$15,000,000
Silver	$18,500,000
	$33,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Hon. Mr. S. H. DODWELL—Chairman.
Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK—Deputy Chairman.
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton, C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
F. C. Butcher, Esq. E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq. W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
G. T. M. Eddins, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB, Esq.

MANAGER:
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits.

For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ 3 „ „
„ 12 „ 4 „ „

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 13th July, 1917. [9

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London

Authorised Capital	... ...	£1,500,000
Subscribed	„	1,125,000
Paid-up	„	562,500
Reserve Fund	„	600,000

BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

BRANCHES:
Bombay, Galle, Karachi, Penang, Calcutta, Hongkong, Kota Bhara, Rangoon, Colombo, Howrah, KualaLumpur, Shanghai, Delhi, Kandy, Madras, Singapore, Port Louis (Mauritius).

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN,
Acting Manager.
No. 7, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 30th May, 1916. [887

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED (TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed	... ...	Yen 20,000,000
Capital Paid-up	... ...	„ 20,000,000
Reserve Funds	... ...	„ 5,339,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—KOBE, OSAKA, TOKYO & YOKOHAMA.
FORMOSA—AKO, GIRAN, KAGI, KARENKO, KEELUNG, MAKUNG, PINAN, SHINCHIKU, TAICHU, TAIWAN, TAKOW, TAMSUI.
CHINA—AMOY, CANTON, FOOCHOW, HANKOW, KIUKIANG, SHANGHAI, SWATOW.
OTHERS—BOMBAY, HONGKONG, LONDON, SINGAPORE, SOERABAIA, SEMARANG AND NEW YORK.

LONDON BANKERS:
Capital and Counties Bank, London, and South Western Bank, Parr's Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial centres of Russia, Manchuria, India, China, India, Philippine Islands, Java, Australia, America, and elsewhere.

Interest allowed on Current Account, Fixed Deposits, and Savings Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

N. YANAGITA,
Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH,
3, Des Voeux Road.
Hongkong, 1st December, 1917. [600

THE BANK OF CHINA GOVERNMENT BANK.

(SPECIALLY AUTHORISED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 15TH APRIL, 1913.)

Authorised Capital	... ...	$30,000,000
Paid-up Capital	... ...	$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES, SHANGHAI; NANKING; Chinkiang, Yangchow, Wusieh, Wuhu, Anching, Tatung, Tsinkiangpo, Soochow, HANKOW; Shashi, Ichang, Nanchang, TIENTSIN; Paoting, Tsangchau, Lunanhsien, Tsangchsien, Heingtai, HANGCHOW; Wenchow, Shaohsing, Chinhsien, Lanshi, Hushow, Ningpo, KAIFENG; Changteh, Sinyang, Loho, Chowhsien, TSINAN; Chowtsun, Tsaohsien, Linshi, Lintsing, Tsinien, Yihsien, Huiming, Chefoo, Tsingtao, TAIYUAN, Yuncheng, FOOCHOW, CHANGCHUN, Kirin, Mukden, Newchwang, Dairen, Harbin, Tsitsihar, Tieling, Chinchow, Antung, CANTON, KUNIYANG, PEKING, Kwalun's Sulyuensheng, etc., etc.

CANTON BRANCH.

Interest allowed on current accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted; loans granted on approved security. Special facilities for House Exchange.

Hongkong 12th October, 1916. 1163

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